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# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## Against the Economic Trend

Victor L. Berger shows the Inevitable Failure of Gompersism

**T**HE joining of a trades union—wherever it is possible—is a life necessity for every workman.

The trades union seeks the raising of wages in accordance with the conditions of the labor market, the abolition of overtime work (and better pay for this when it is absolutely necessary) and the securing of more humane working conditions. Every trades union opposes the reduction of wages and the lengthening of the working time. Every trades union stands against any lowering of the conditions of workingmen. Every trades union strengthens the feeling of the solidarity of the working class, without which the working class cannot accomplish anything.

And the stronger the trades union is, the more completely will it be able to fulfill its mission. And since all kinds of laborers are employed in the factory, the mine and the mill, without respect to color or race or to political or religious persuasion, therefore the trades union must secure its membership without regard to color or race, or to their religious and political faiths.

In the past—when Socialism was still in its childhood in this country—and the Socialist party of the day still a little political sect, Socialists sinned against this cardinal principle of trades unionism. They tried to institute political partisanship into the trades unions—trying to make the trades unions the tail to the kite of the Socialist Labor party. That was wrong, and Gompers and some other trades union leaders stood out against it, and thereby engendered the unfriendly hatred of some Socialist fanatics who not only started the "Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance," but also continually hounded Gompers and all the trades union leaders for the stand they took.

Sam Gompers, with the natural shrewdness of a born politician, at once took advantage of the wrong position of the Socialist Laborites—and made their attack his principal means of defense. Whenever progressive trades union men attacked Gompers or his policy, he would hide behind the fact that his assailant was a Socialist or a sympathizer with the Socialists. And since all the trades union leaders in the past have been treated to unlimited abuse by certain Socialist sectarians, Gompers was always sure of sympathy whenever he raised the cry, "The Socialist wolves are coming."

The only trouble is, Gompers went too far. In his anxiety not to make the American Federation of Labor the tail to the Socialist kite—he is actually trying to make it the tail of the capitalist kite.

If he only stood out for politically neutral trades unions, he would show some consistency, but Gompers actually takes an anti-Socialist standpoint on every and all occasions and thus is not only inconsistent, but he lays himself open to all kinds of suspicions.

I again repeat that I had nothing to do with the squib "Are they traitors?" which was thrown around in San Francisco. I did not write it and did not know that it was printed—by the way it was not printed in our office—in fact had absolutely nothing to do with it, until it was shown to me in the discussion on the floor of the convention in San Francisco. But while I was not responsible for it, subsequent events at the session of the Civic Federation of New York clearly explained how such circulars originate and what is justifying them in the eyes of hundreds of thousands of union men.

Besides, Gompers is evidently overestimating the value of the vote in the convention of the American Federation of Labor. It is true, some of the national and international presidents and secretaries may be of the same opinion as Gompers, because they are still sore at the abuse that has been heaped upon them by Socialist sectarians and because they have not studied economics. Others in the convention are with him because they depend on him for favors, or they are directly under his control as general organizers—still others have no ideas on this or any other subject, but are simply hangers-on, and "sports" of the rottenest kind. I say this advisedly, although I am neither a hypocrite nor a Pharisee.

But the fact of the matter is, Gompers himself and the thinking men of his crowd stand out in opposition to the economic development of which trades unionism is a part, and therefore they cannot succeed.

What brings the trades unionists—not the trades unions—to the Social-Democratic party is the fact that the interests of capitalists and laborers clash every time the question of wages comes up. Wage scales on both sides are incapable of bridging over the chasm between capital and labor. The fight will break out and must break out again. The interference of the capitalist state and municipal governments—and there are a dozen Peabodys in every state and city of the Union—the police, the deputy sheriffs, the courts, the military, all are bound to remind the wage workers that the economic rule of the capitalist class culminates in the political rule. It also reminds the workers that the only adequate weapon in his possession at the present time is the ballot.

Now I for one want Messrs. Gompers and Mitchell to understand that scientific Socialists—I mean Socialists who are students—would not expect very much for Socialism even from a reconstructed American Federation of Labor, with more briny men than either Gompers or Mitchell at the helm.

And for the following reasons:

Trades unions as such recognize the capitalist system. They stand upon the same economic basis as the defenders of capitalism.

The trades unions as such are at the present time the greatest conservative force in the country, just as the trusts are the greatest revolutionary force—Mr. Gompers is at liberty to quote this to his millionaire friends in the Civic Federation.

So we have no reason to expect a change of the economic system to come through the trades unions.

Yet it is the duty and the task of the trades unions to bring about certain social reforms, as for instance sick benefits, old age pensions, national accident insurance, protection in case of being out of work, etc. But for all these things not even a beginning has been made in this country, and Gompers and Mitchell and their satellites oppose them as "Socialistic." And that is where Gompers and Mitchell and the rest of them will come to grief very soon.

As for us, we know that the present economic system has outlived its usefulness and must make room for a higher industrial organization, if civilization is to survive. To make this plain to the masses, we try to bring about a discussion of "social questions" at all conventions, congresses and gatherings of union men. We want to stimulate study and start workmen to think out these problems for themselves—and the power of the leaders of the Gompers-Mitchell stripe will soon be a thing of the past.

Now to sum up: Here is the Milwaukee idea, which is rapidly gaining ground among Socialists all over the country.

We do not want the trades unions to serve the Social-Democratic party, any more than we want our party to be the servant of the trades unions. Both of them are a necessary part of the organized labor movement—they are like the two arms of the same body. One is the political arm, reaching out for the powers of the state; the other is the trades union arm, disciplining and organizing the industries. Each of the two branches of the labor movement has its own sphere of usefulness, yet each of them can help and must help the other without in any way losing its identity or becoming subordinate to the other. In the personal union of both—that is, in having the same persons take an active interest in both, the trades union and the political movement—we find the strongest connecting link between the trades union organizations and the Social-Democratic party.

This nation, as every other civilized people, is now relieved from deciding whether it will have Socialism or not. We shall have it, no matter what we decide on the subject. Any trades union leader who is opposing it will find himself in the ridiculous and dangerous position of a bully-goat trying to stop a railroad train going at full speed. Driven by economic conditions, the capitalists, the workmen and even the middle class are unitedly and irrevocably working towards Socialism, no matter how odious of them may hate and abhor it. We are simply growing into Socialism as the world grew into feudalism and into capitalism.

And who is to tell the Sun to stand still and the earth not to move?

Victor L. Berger.

Paul Morton, ex-labor crusher gave rebates to big shippers. But now secretary of the navy, nothing will come of it, for Morton admits that he often violated the law and the rich can do no law with the Senate and wing.

Socialism comes as a light-bearer. As light dispels darkness, so it will drive away the intolerable economic torments of the present and make the earth a safe abode for men of gentle natures and noble inspirations.

Those men who are trying to start a new labor organization in opposition to the A. F. of L. are respectfully reminded that one Daniel De Leon has a left-over opposition organization that he will close out at a bargain, as he no longer knows what to do with it!

Keir Hardie, the Socialist member of the British House of Commons, stated at Merthyr last week that as soon as Parliament assembled he would submit proposals for the acquisition by the government of three large estates of waste land of 100,000 acres each, in England, Scotland and Wales, on each of which estates from 5,000 to 10,000 men could be set to work to prepare the land for good use.

The Associated press figures as to the result of the recent national election are not reliable. They give Debs 391,000, whereas the vote in the various states totals up practically 403,000, and these figures may be slightly increased. The New York Worker figures the vote in the territories of Arizona and Oklahoma at 6,428, and as this is not figured in the total given it gives a grand total of the Debs vote in the United States of 409,385. It would be interesting to know how many more votes our party really cast, votes that the capitalist party inspectors saw fit not to count!

### Beef Trust Causes Bank Failures

Sioux City, Ia.—According to a report of the State Bank Commissioner, the methods of the Beef Trust in causing a depreciation in the value of beef, and have been responsible for forty bank failures and eight suicides in this state during the present year.

To this startling statement is added an official estimate of the money loss occasioned by the trust's operations and the "frenzied finance" that has been prevalent. This the commissioner places at \$12,000,000, an average of \$1,000,000 a month.

Glasgow has now had three months' experience of ten o'clock closing of public-houses, and it has proven a great success in every respect. The police-court cases of drunks shows a reduction of 416 for the period, and the ordinary police cases a reduction of 621 for the period.

The following from an article by Ray Stannard Baker, in McClure's, gives a very sensible view of the so-called open shop question:

Broadly speaking, therefore, if an "Open-Shop" policy rigidly pursued by the manufacturers (no matter what their abstract rights may be) disrupts the protective union and reduces the garment workers to sweatshop conditions, drives them down to a plane below that of decent American livelihood (and there is no question that it has this tendency), then it is a public wrong and a detriment to society. The union is not only a benefit to both workers and employers, but it has become, in our complex democratic civilization, an absolute necessity; and it should be as jealously protected by society as any other great institution. We may even find that a union shop, or even a "Closed Shop," in many unskilled or semi-skilled occupations, would be a blessing rather than a curse—at least until the workmen have been lifted to a plane of intelligence, having acquired a capital of skill, where they can in a measure protect themselves, or until immigration is stopped or checked.

Unionism, then, is a necessary, vital force in our life; but just as surely as it is a great power for good, it may also, unlimited and unrestrained, become a dangerous influence for evil.

Neither extreme is wise. It is essential to recognize the limitations of the principle of trade-unionism. The best condition is one in which there are strong organizations on both sides, each holding the other in check.

In addition to what we said last week on the subject of the working class scourge, a usurpation, we may add that medical scientists now agree that the slum tenements are the inevitable breeding ground of this terrible disease. The statistics very clearly show that where families are huddled together away from the sunlight and in vitiated air, a heavy death rate from tuberculosis is sure to follow. Air and light—these are the two greatest preventives of consumption. Get it well into your head, Mr. Toiler. Protect yourself against the workingman's disease. Safeguard yourself as far as you can while you live under the capitalist system. Keep your health and your strength for the crucial years just before us when we shall prevail against our political enemies and vote man-killing capitalism out of existence. This is a big and an important subject and we shall return to it from time to time.

Additional editorials on last page.

### None of This, Under Socialism!

In one of these sweatshops one day, a woman worker, in a case I know of, gave birth to a child—behind a curtain hung at the corner of the hot, noisy room. Another woman had stolen a few moments to be with her. The child was born dead. When the mother saw that the child was dead, she cried out, shrieking, but only for a few minutes. Then she dried her eyes.

"Thank God," she said. "I could not take care of it."

And a few days later she was again at her place in the shop.

That sort of work, made brutes of men and women.

Nowhere was there, apparently, any relief for this ferocious waste of human life. These people were fast into the turmoil of the "let-alone" civilization of America; no one paid any attention to them, or cared what happened to them. — Ray Stannard Baker, in McClure's Magazine.

The Milwaukee Sentinel (ultra-capitalist) naturally harbors a deep hatred for Thomas W. Lawson and his work of exposing the high finance crookedness that operates in the stock markets of the country, but it has hitherto been rather cautious in its expressions, preferring to damn Lawson by indirection and innuendo, as was "becoming" in a sheet maintained to represent corporate wealth while ostensibly being a paper on guard for the general public, so far as that vague term conveys any very definite meaning. But the other day the Sentinel's feelings got the upper hand and it became hysterically plain spoken. It said it was understood that Lawson had sold out and would make an indefinite trip to Europe.

But his articles in Everybody's would be discontinued on account of a change of proprietorship, etc., etc. "A weary public," it said, "as it reads these statements, will no doubt send up a fervent prayer that they may prove true. The country is sick of Lawson." By this time its spleen was roused and it was ready to call names, so it let go as follows: "Lawson... is a mountebank... who has strutted his hour upon the stage and his exit will gladden a public that is tired of his noise, his bombast and his monumental brass." Only an editor who had been nipped in a stock market crash, or who was writing for a boss who had so suffered, would descend to this sort of rant, for it is not rant based even on facts. Now, what are the facts in this direction? Where is this "weary" public? What is the country "sick of Lawson"? Let us see. At about the same time that the Sentinel was informing its gullible readers that Lawson had sold out and given up, attorneys for H. H. Rogers of the Standard Oil system served notice on the American News Company that the January issue of Everybody's which was about to be sent out, contained "grossly libelous statements... amounting to criminal libel" and notifying the company that it would be held liable if it distributed the magazine to the various stands and news depots throughout the country. Instead of succumbing to the bluff, the news company simply made the threat of the attorneys public, whereat the publishers and the news company were so besieged with orders that they could hardly supply the demand. Thus we have the spectacle of a "weary" public, that is "sick of Lawson," stampeding the news stands all over the land in order to be sure to get a copy of a magazine they were supposed to be sick of! Moreover, the publishers, who are nothing if not ready to take advantage of the main chance, increased the price, per copy, one-third, and the public, which the Sentinel says is weary of Lawson's monumental brass, bought every copy the publishers could supply. Not only this, but they were keenly alive to the fact that the Standard Oil attorneys failed to make their bluff good, and are more than ever convinced that Lawson is telling the truth. The simple fact is that the public the Sentinel speaks of, and the public as the public understands the word, are entirely distinct entities. The Sentinel's public is that portion of the country's population that lives by speculation and high finance crookedness, men whose consciences are not easy and who naturally do not like to see exposures of capitalism's methods become too popular, for fear that in some way it will hit them. The Sentinel's public is the classes, as against the masses. It is the have-all as against the vast dispossessed class, who in its judgment are too contemptible to be counted.

Father Sherman says Socialism is "Hell's lowest vomit." As against that vulgar characterization we will put the following from a much better source:

"Commercialism makes Christianity impossible; the attempt to reconcile them can lead to but one single result—hypocrisy. Social-Democracy, on the contrary, makes Christianity possible; moreover, it is the only political system which does."—Edmund Kelly, M. A., Columbia University.

After the workers have been robbed of their product by means of the capitalist wage system, that product becomes the spoil of the capitalist class generally and they pull and haul each other in their efforts to get a share of it. One phase of this pulling and hauling has been well characterized by Thomas W. Lawson as "frenzied finance." With absolute frenzy these wolves of capitalism are at each other's throats, seeking to get possession of the booty. So long has this sort of thing been going on and developing that many people look upon the stock market and other high toned gambling hells as necessary institutions for the stability of society. And where have you heard of a church that was not willing to take tainted money from the victors in this mad gamble—only here and there are there preachers strong enough in righteousness to condemn the thing and to dare to look beyond it and admit that it rests upon an unholy despoiling of the working class.

### THE REFINEMENT OF CRUELTY

To an audience of a thousand unemployed workmen on the Bowery, waiting for a plate of soup and a cup of bad coffee at the hand of "Christian charity," Pastor Wagner lectured last week on "The Simple Life." Could Hell produce more ingenious cruelty than this? And this is what capitalism produces. The two really fearful things about it are: First, that Wagner no doubt sincerely believed he was doing good; second, that the half-starved wretches had not spirit enough to hoot him for the insult he gave them. — New York Worker.

The trouble is that the people are waking up. The capitalist politicians are getting mighty uneasy. Who would have dreamed a few years ago that proposals for regulation of the railways or for a system of federal licenses for the roads would come from the Republican party! Why didn't it come before, the railroads being practically the same then as now? Plainly enough because there was not the unrest among the people and the growing menace of a large national growth in Socialist votes to frighten capitalism and to cause it to bestir itself for its own safety. When the people act as if they meant business, give them some semblance of a reform, in the capitalist politicians' rule. It is as clear as the rule in aerodynamics that when the balloon begins to fall throw out some of the ballast. To save themselves when things look dangerous the capitalists are very willing to toss out a few reform sops. They will do anything in order to keep control of the political power, for well they know how valuable to them that power is.

Dear, dear! Another idol shattered. Who would have thought it? The Catholic Citizen actually out on a grafting tour! Yet the evidence is conclusive. Before us lies a circular addressed to the "Employers of Labor and Property Owners," issued from the Citizen office and raising a scare over the growth of Socialism and the "Socialistic Propaganda" within the Archdiocese of Milwaukee, and proposing a plan of printing anti-Socialist articles and working the Labor World graft of circulating copies of the paper to the working people, the business men to pay the expense—the old, old scheme, ever new! A young man named Winter has been taking up a collection for the Citizen from amongst the bankers of Milwaukee. Of course we realize that the rise of Socialist sentiment in this country and especially in Wisconsin makes an opportunity to play upon the fears of ignorant business men that is hard for some "business" men to resist, but that the Citizen should have stooped to coin money out of the situation, after the nobility and fairness that has characterized so many of its recent editorials—there's where the shock comes in. Dear, dear! What a pity!

A further installment of Thos. A. Hicker's "Frenzied Politics" will be given our comrades shortly.

## The Mission of Socialism.

Eugene V. Debs writes of its Work and its Steady Progress

(The following was written by Comrade Debs for the Hearst system of papers whether it has been rejected by them or not, we do not know.)

**P**OLITICAL parties, like all other human institutions, are subject to the laws of evolution. The Republican party of Theodore Roosevelt is vastly different from the Republican party of Abraham Lincoln. The Democratic party retains only the name given it by its founders. Once divided upon vital issues, these two parties are now so nearly akin to each other that the great trusts in control of the government are supremely indifferent as to whether the one or the other succeeds to power. In the next few years they will become one, or, at least, the dominant elements of both will unite in the same party. The evolution of capital and labor will make this inevitable.

Political parties express the material interests of those who compose them. Great economic issues divide the people politically and determine their party alignment. In the development of the present capitalist system society has been mainly divided into capitalists and wage workers. Between these two economic classes there is war. This conflict is the vital and paramount political issue of the day and upon this issue the people who have the intelligence to understand it are dividing according to their material interests.

The late Senator Hanna had the political foresight to discern the approaching party alignment on the basis of Labor vs. Capital and warned the Republican party that its next great struggle would be with Socialism.

The Socialist party is the child of the class struggle. It was born of the necessity of the working class and is the party of that class as against the capitalist class.

The labor question is essentially a political question.

The capitalist class rule because they have control of government. The working class are preparing to profit by their example. Numerically they are overwhelmingly in the majority. They have simply to unite and act together politically as a class to put themselves in control of government and emancipate themselves from wage slavery.

At the last election this working class party asserted its national power. The showing was sufficient to command universal attention. Henceforward the working class are a distinct factor of increasing influence and portentous meaning in the politics of the nation.

Superficial observers express their surprise and conclude that it is but a flash on the political horizon and that the Socialist party will soon go the way of all "reform" parties. Their delusion will soon be dispelled. As the contest proceeds they will note that the Socialist party is a party of revolution, not of reform; that it stands for the revolutionary idea of collective ownership of the means of wealth production and the overthrow of the wage system and that no reform of the present order of society, however radical or sweeping it may be claimed to be, will satisfy its class-conscious supporters now counted by hundreds of thousands and soon to be numbered by millions.

Moreover, the Socialist party is founded in the bedrock principles of scientific socialism. It understands the process of social evolution and philosophically prosecutes its propaganda and bides its time. It deludes itself with no promise of premature victory. It has no lusting for office. Spoils have no temptation for it. This revolutionary party has but one mission and that is the political unity of the working class to wrest the government from the capitalist class as the necessary means of abolishing the capitalist system and achieving industrial freedom and social justice.

This party knows no such word as fusion. The merest hint of compromise is rejected with scorn and indignation. No concession that any capitalist party might offer would turn the Socialist party the breadth of a hair from the clear-cut course through which it is hewing its way to ultimate victory.

The Social-Democracy is composed of working men and women who have come into consciousness of their class interests. It is a party of thinkers and the only party in which the rank and file are supreme. This party has no use for a political Moses and can never be misled or sold out by ignorant or corrupt leaders.

The shibboleth of the movement is: "Workingmen of all countries unite; you have nothing to lose but your chains; you have a world to gain." Since these great words flashed from the lips of Karl Marx half a century ago they have been caught up by the workers of one nation after another, until the international Socialist movement now girdles the globe and more than eight millions of wage earners are keeping step to the pulse beats of their coming emancipation, which they know full well can be achieved only by themselves.

The present economic conditions are a denial of peace and order and if they had tongues would cry out in protest and hail the impending change. The extreme wealth and the most abject poverty run riot side by side. Periodical industrial depression turns thousands of workers into loafers, vagabonds, tramps, outcasts and criminals. Everything is done for profit. The very machine that labor invents to lighten its burden becomes in this system the means of throwing it into the street as a useless commodity, to find its way at last into the gulf of hell.

Private ownership of the means of life has reduced millions to hopeless poverty, ignorance, vice and crime.

In the light of Colorado, Fall River and the Packingtown hells what supreme hardship to charge Socialism with breaking up the home, disrupting the family, polluting the marriage relation and destroying the religious life of the people! These things are being done at an appalling rate every hour in the day in the very system these false accusers are supporting and of which they are the pliant tools or the miserable mercenaries.

What is it that Socialism proposes? Simply that the tools workingmen made and use and upon which their very lives depend shall be owned by themselves and they may fully produce the things that are required to keep themselves and families in comfort and health. This is what Socialism means, and when it comes to pass all the world will be the better for it.

Frances Willard, great soul that she was, understood it clearly when she declared that Socialism and only Socialism would put an end to intemperance and poverty. The trend of the evolution is toward Socialism. The economic basis of society is shaping for the change. A new social order is dawning. The centralization of capital and the organization of labor are paving the way to the Socialist republic. Capitalism and competition have had their day. Socialism and co-operation are next in order. This will mean society free from class rule and all the world at peace.

Very simple is the program of the Socialist party: The organization of the working class for political conquest. When the working class succeed to power the rest will follow as a matter of course. The capital of the country will have been completely centralized, the middle class decimated and competition practically eliminated, and at this point the people will be ready for the transfer of the means of production from private hands to the people in their collective capacity.

The sooner the trusts dispossess the people the sooner will the people dispossess the trusts.

Then exploitation of class by class will cease—rent, interest and profit will be no more. Wealth will be produced by social labor in such abundance as to satisfy all human wants. Then leisure, light, flame and joy instead of idleness, darkness, misery and death.

A new era will dawn in the destiny of the race. In the words of Engels, "mankind will rise from the kingdom of necessity to the kingdom of freedom."

Obstacles there will be, and many of them, but no more formidable than they may be they will have to yield to the international revolutionary movement of the working class to abolish the last form of industrial servitude and dedicate the world to freedom and joy.

Eugene V. Debs

A trade union of police, with a furious, and gave the police a social-democratic president, is an- mon on their wickedness. If the pounced from Lucerne, Switzerland, governing classes cannot even rely The town president is naturally on the police, where are they?



## Classics of Social-Democracy.

### SOCIALISM FROM UTOPIA TO SCIENCE.

By FREDERICK ENGELS.

[Frederick Engels, who jointly with Karl Marx put the philosophy of Socialism on a scientific basis, was born in Barmen, Germany, Nov. 28, 1820, and was the son of a manufacturer. He received a scientific education and afterward entered mercantile life in Berlin and in England in establishments partly owned by his father. He joined with Marx in writing the celebrated "Communist Manifesto," and was the author of other Socialist and economic works. His "Socialism from Utopia to Science" was written in 1875.]

(CONTINUED.)

Let us briefly sum up our sketch of historical evolution.

I. *Medieval Society.*—Individual production on a small scale. Means of production adapted for individual use, hence primitive, ungainly, petty, dwarfed in action. Production for immediate consumption, either of the producer himself or of his feudal lord. Only where an excess of production over this consumption occurs is such excess offered for sale, enters into exchange. Production of commodities, therefore, only in its infancy. But already it contains within itself, in embryo, anarchy in the production of society at large.

II. *Capitalist Revolution.*—Transformation of industry, at first by means of simple co-operation and manufacture. Concentration of the means of production, hitherto scattered, into great workshops. As a consequence, their transformation from individual to social means of production—a transformation which does not, on the whole, affect the form of exchange. The old forms of appropriation remain in force. The capitalist appears. In his capacity as owner of the means of production, he also appropriates the products and turns them into commodities. Production has become a social act. Exchange and appropriation continue to be individual acts, the acts of individuals. The social product is appropriated by the individual capitalist. Fundamental contradiction, whence arise all the contradictions in which our present day society moves, and which modern industry brings to light.

A. Severance of the producer from the means of production. Continuation of the worker to wage-labor for life. Antagonism between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie.

B. Growing predominance and increasing effectiveness of the laws governing the production of commodities. Unbridled competition. Contradiction between socialized organization in the individual factory and social anarchy in production as a whole.

C. On the one hand, perfecting of machinery, made by competition compulsory for each individual manufacturer, and complemented by a constantly growing displacement of labourers. Industrial reserve-army. On the other hand, unlimited extension of production, also compulsory under competition, for every manufacturer. On both sides, unheard-of development of productive forces, excess of supply over demand, over-production, glutting of the markets, crises every ten years, the vicious circle excess here; means of production and products—excess there, of labourers, without employment and without means of existence. But these two levers of production and of social well-being are unable to work together, because the capitalist form of production prevents the productive forces from working and the products from circulating, unless they are first turned into capital—which their very superabundance prevents. The contradiction has grown into an absurdity. The mode of production rises in rebellion against the form of exchange. The bourgeoisie are convicted of incapacity further to manage their own social productive forces.

D. Partial recognition of the social character of the productive forces forced upon the capitalists themselves. Taking over of the great institutions for production and communication, first by joint-stock companies, later on by trusts, then by the State. The bourgeoisie demonstrated to be a superfluous class. All its social functions are now performed by salaried employees.

III. *Proletarian Revolution.*—Solution of the contradictions. The proletariat seizes the public power, and by means of production, slipping from the hands of the bourgeoisie, into public property. By this act, the proletariat frees the means of production from the character of capital they have thus far borne, and gives their socialized character complete freedom to work itself out. Socialized production upon a predetermined plan becomes henceforth impossible. The development of production makes the existence of different classes of society thenceforth an anachronism. In proportion as anarchy in social production vanishes, the political authority of the State dies out. Man, at last the master of his own form of social organization, becomes at the same time the lord over Nature, his own master—free.

To accomplish this act of universal emancipation is the historical mission of the modern proletariat. To thoroughly comprehend the historical conditions and thus the very nature of this act, to impart to the now oppressed proletarian class a full knowledge of the conditions and of the meaning of the momentous act it is called upon to accomplish, this is the task of the theoretical expression of the proletarian movement, scientific Socialism.

THE END.

(Following is the Introduction to the above work, written by Engels in 1892, and which is equally valuable with the work itself.)

The present little book is, originally, a part of a larger whole. About 1875, Dr. E. Dühring, Privatdozent at Berlin University, suddenly and rather clamorously announced his conversion of Socialism, and presented the German public not only with an elaborate Socialist theory, but also with a complete practical plan for the reorganization of society. As a matter of course, he fell foul of his predecessors; above all, he honored Marx by pouring out upon him the full vials of his wrath.

This took place about the time when the two sections of the Socialist party in Germany—Eisenachers and Lassallians—had just effected their fusion, and thus obtained not only an immense increase of strength, but, what was more, the faculty of employing the whole of this strength against the common enemy. The Socialist party in Germany was fast becoming a power. But to make it a power the first condition was that the newly-conquered unity could not be imperilled. And Dr. Dühring openly proceeded to form around himself a sect, the nucleus of a future separate party. It thus became necessary to take up the gauntlet thrown down to us, and to fight out the struggle, whether we liked it or not.

This, however, though it might not be an over difficult, was evidently a long-winded business. As is well known, we Germans are of a terribly ponderous *Gründlichkeit*, radical profundity or profound radicality, whatever you may like to call it. Whenever any one of us expounds what he considers a new doctrine, he has first to elaborate it into an all-comprising system. He has to prove that both the first principles of logic and the fundamental laws of the universe had existed from all eternity for no other purpose than to ultimately lead to this newly-discovered, crowning theory. And Dr. Dühring, in this respect, was quite up to the national mark. Nothing less than a complete "System of Philosophy," mental, moral, natural, and historical; a complete "System of Political Economy and Socialism," and finally, a "Critical History of Political Economy"—three big volumes in octavo, heavy extrinsically and intrinsically, three army corps of arguments mobilized against all previous philosophers and economists in general, and against Marx in particular—in fact, an attempt at a complete "revolution in science"—these were what I should have to tackle. I had to treat of all and every possible subject, from the concepts of time and space to bimetalism; from the eternity of matter and motion to the perishable nature of moral ideas; from Darwin's natural selection to the education of youth in a future society. Anyhow, the systematic comprehensiveness of my opponent gave me the opportunity of developing, in opposition to him, and in a more connected form than had previously been done, the views held by Marx and myself on this great variety of subjects. And that was the principal reason which made me undertake this otherwise ungrateful task.

My reply was first published in a series of articles in the Leipzig *Vorwärts*, the chief organ of the Social-Democratic party, and later on as a book, "Herrn Eugen Dühring's Umwälzung der Wissenschaft" (Mr. E. Dühring's "Revolution in Science"), a second edition of which appeared in Zurich in 1866.

At the request of my friend, Paul Lafargue, now representative of Lille in the French Chamber of Deputies, I arranged three chapters of this book as a pamphlet, which he translated and published in 1880, under the title: "Socialisme Utopique et Socialisme Scientifique." From this French text a Polish and a Spanish edition were prepared. In 1883 our German friends brought out the pamphlet in the original language. Italian, Russian, Danish, Dutch, and Roumanian translations, based upon the German text, have since been published. Thus, with the present English edition, this little book circulates in ten languages. I am not aware that any other Socialist work, not even our "Communist Manifesto" of 1848 or Marx's "Capital," has been so often translated. In Germany it has had four editions of about 20,000 copies in all.

The Appendix, "the Mark," was written with the intention of spreading among the German Socialist party some elementary knowledge of the history and development of landed property in Germany. This seemed all the more necessary at a time when the assimilation by that party of the working people of the towns was in a fair way of completion, and when the agricultural laborers and peasants had to be taken in hand. This appendix has been included in the translation, as the original forms of tenure of land common to all Teutonic tribes, and the history of their decay are even less known in England than in Germany. I have left the text as it stands in the original, without alluding to the hypothesis recently started by Maxim Kovelevsky, according to which the partition of the arable and meadow lands among the members of the Mark was preceded by their being cultivated for joint-account by a large patriarchal family community embracing several generations (as exemplified by the still existing South Slavonian *Zadruga*), and that the partition, later on, took place when the community had increased, so as to become too unwieldy for joint-account management. Kovelevsky is probably quite right, but the matter is still *sub judice*.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

## WHAT THE PRESS SAYS:

### The Case of Mr. Morton.

Milwaukee Daily News: The plea that Secretary Morton should not be condemned without a hearing would have greater force if Mr. Morton had not confessed that as a railway official he violated the interstate commerce law and knew that he was violating it, giving "business necessity" as a justification for his disregard of the law. In justifying the granting of rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron company, rebates that amounted to \$1,000 for each day's business, Secretary Morton is credited with stating that "what Mr. Biddle did was exactly right. Everybody did just as we did, and they had to or go out of business."

In January 1902, before the interstate commerce commission in Chicago, Mr. Morton was one of half a dozen railroad officials who admitted that millions of dollars were paid to the packing house interests yearly by railroads at the expense of legitimate business. The packing houses to which the railroads paid rebates during 1901 were named at the time, and included all those that were parties to the beef trust.

During the same month Mr. Morton appeared before the interstate commerce commission at Washington and admitted that published tariff rates on grain in and out of Kansas City had not been observed and that discriminations had been made to favored shippers.

### Pleasing the Enemy!

Milwaukee Sentinel (Corporation capitalist): It is a good thing for trades unionism and for the people of the country generally that the two foremost leaders of organized labor at this time are such men as Samuel Gompers and John Mitchell. As broad-minded, well-balanced and patriotic individuals they are performing a service for their country and safeguarding the interests they more directly represent.

At a time when corrupt and irresponsible agitators are doing their utmost to disrupt society by inciting strikes and inflaming the passions of those they are able to control to the point of violence—when political agitators, even more reprehensible in character, are seeking to breed class hatred for selfish purposes, and encouraging mob rule through the advocacy of Socialistic and un-American policies, organized labor, for its own salvation, needs a leadership possessed of sound convictions and the courage to stand by them. This is one of the critical times.

In President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, the most powerful single labor organization in the country, President Gompers has an able ally in the fight against the encroachment of Socialism and in the movement to lessen strife between labor and capital.

President Gompers and President Mitchell are men whose mental vision has no narrow boundary. As long as the masses of laboring men intrude their interests to such leaders it means the ex-

istence of a healthy spirit out of which a better relationship between all classes will result in time.

### The Merger Suit a Farce.

Minneapolis Tribune: The last scene of all in the eventful history of the Milwaukee merger suit has been closed in St. Paul. The last scene of a play is usually the parting of the money in the box office. The state appropriated \$35,000 for the expenses of this suit. The suit came to nothing. It was not even finished.

For some reason it was brought under the federal law instead of under the plain state law against consolidation of parallel and competing lines, which the supreme court of the United States had upheld. Naturally the case was taken at once into the federal court, which decided against the state. It was not appealed. The case ended there as far as the state and the lawyers it hired are concerned.

The two lawyers employed to assist the attorney general took nearly \$20,000 of the \$35,000 for this history, which the supreme court of the United States had upheld. Naturally the case was taken at once into the federal court, which decided against the state. It was not appealed. The case ended there as far as the state and the lawyers it hired are concerned.

There is only one reason for this liberal payment to lawyers, who do not claim the eminence of the late Senator Davis, for conducting litigation for the state in such a way that it resulted in nothing but noise and smoke. The object of the suit was political, not legal. That object was accomplished in the elections and there was no need to pursue it in the courts. The lawyers were paid for making a campaign issue and they earned their money when Van Sant was renominated and re-elected.

Political service of this nature must be highly paid. That is why the two lawyers took \$20,000 where Senator Davis was content with \$5,000. The only error was in not entering the item in the appropriation bill, "\$35,000 to give Samuel R. Van Sant a second term." It is a wise politician who makes the legislature pay his campaign expenses.

### In New Zealand.

According to the report of the New Zealand Department of Labor for the year ending March last, industrial conditions in the colony were highly satisfactory. Municipal enterprises absorbed the surplus labor near the cities.

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## THE MODERN GAS LIGHT CO. AND THE PEOPLE

The Milwaukee Gas Light Company has begun the publication of a series of articles in the daily press with the ostensible purpose of convincing the general public that the private ownership of a public monopoly is preferable to its ownership by the people.

After promising to deal candidly with the facts, the writer immediately dodges the real issue by announcing that "we have abandoned the smaller details of administration and manufacture for the larger and really vital questions that now confront us and confront this community as well."

It then develops that the "really vital questions" are: shall the Milwaukee Gas Light Company continue to enjoy its exclusive franchise and the special privileges and emoluments secured thereby, or shall the people proceed to take steps to furnish their own gas?

After pointing out the advantages of monopoly over competition, the writer informs us that "The Milwaukee Gas Light Company has no objections to proper regulation. It would welcome it. Proper regulation requires, however, that the state, not the municipality, shall exercise this power and divorce it from local temptations and local influences as far as possible."

This would mean nothing more nor less than giving other cities and towns of the state more to say about a city's business affairs than its own people have. To this plan the citizens of Milwaukee will no doubt enter a vigorous protest.

The experience of Massachusetts in the settlement of its gas wars is pointed to as an example of the advantages of state control, and as a solution of the problem of proper public control of natural monopolies.

That state control in Massachusetts was instrumental in considerably reducing cut-throat competition between warring companies is readily conceded; that it has proved of great benefit to the consolidated gas companies is beyond question; that it tended to materially decrease political corruption is very doubtful; that the general public has been greatly benefited thereby is disputed. One thing, however, is quite certain, and that is, as a solution of the problem of how best to serve the consumers of gas it has proven a dismal failure.

Whether intentionally or not, the gas company's agent insinuates that the Milwaukee Common Council is corrupt. The representative of the gas company is no doubt in a position to speak authoritatively on this point. He does not flatter the members of the legislature, however, by enjoining a disposition to give them the same sort of "control" over the local company that the Massachusetts legislature has over Bay State Consolidated Gas.

Prof. John H. Gray is quoted to prove the advantages of the Massachusetts method, and he proves instead that the Massachusetts legis-

lature is corrupt and that the gas companies are guilty of flagrant violations of the law.

From *Municipal Monopolies*, by Edward W. Bemis, we learn that the Massachusetts Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners was created in 1885. This Commission, which was given certain powers over gas and electric lighting corporations, has never allowed a single competing company into the state, "but the power of wealth has induced the Legislature, at three different times, to reverse its declared policy and to incorporate three leading companies in Boston—the Bay State, the Brookline, and the Massachusetts Pipe Line Companies."

While the Commission has been somewhat successful in preventing the watering of stock in the state outside of Boston, it has utterly failed to accomplish results in Boston itself.

In 1888 the Boston companies, with an output of 1,161,000,000 feet, had a capital of \$4,500,000. In 1898 the output was almost twice as much, while, in the words of Prof. John H. Gray, "the nominal capitalization depending on these companies, including some new issues about to be made, is in round numbers \$99,000,000; i. e., an increase of 23-fold."

Mr. Thomas W. Lawson is credited with having made the assertion, in 1897, that "The Massachusetts Pipe Line's mongrel charter, procured from the 1896 Legislature, cost about \$500,000."

Mr. Lawson has had considerable mere to say on this subject within the last two months; and those who have not read his "Frenzied Finance" articles, should at least read what he has to say about the Massachusetts gas scandal in the December number of *Everybody's Magazine*.

Albert J. Welch.

The Herald ten weeks, ten cents.

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Capital. Capital is the most terrible scourge of humanity; it fattens on the misery of the poor, the degradation of the worker, and the brutalizing toil of his wife and children. Just as capital grows, so grows also pauperism, that millions round the neck of civilization, the revolting cruelties of our factory system, the squalor of great cities, and the presence of deep poverty seated hard by the gate of enormous wealth.—Karl Marx.



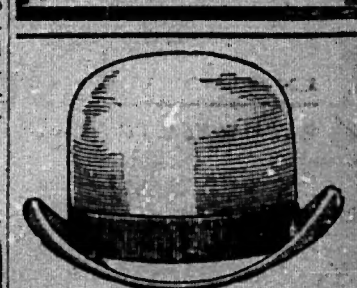
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30c Neckwear,	29c	60c Natural Wool Underwear	59c
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\$1 and \$2 Neckwear,	50c	\$1.00 Wool Underwear	73c
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25c Shield or Band	10c	\$1.25 Wool Underwear	89c
Bows, up-to-date, at,			
25c Boys' Wool	13c	\$1.50 Wool Underwear	98c
Mits at			
\$1 Gloves, odd lots,	50c	\$2.50 Wool Underwear	\$1.41
assorted at			
50c Unlined Working	29c	\$1.25 and \$1.00 Hats	79c
Gloves at			
\$1 Unlined Horse	63c	\$1.75 and \$1.50 Hats	\$1.13
Hide Gloves			
50c Full Calf Mit-	25c	\$2.25 and \$2.00 Hats	\$1.45
ens at			
\$1 Goat Unlined Work-	47c	\$2.75 and \$2.50 Hats	\$1.98
ing Mittens at			
75c Unlined Working	43c	\$3.00 Hats	\$2.45
Gloves at			
\$1.25 Men's Imitation	79c	\$2.00 Extra Heavy Wool	\$1.59
Buffalo Fur Mittens		Cardigan Jackets at	
50c Men's lined	33c	\$4.00 Sheep Lined Duck	\$2.69
Gloves at		Coats at	
45c Men's lined	25c	\$5.00 and \$4.50 Sheep Lined	\$3.45
Gloves at		Duck Coats at	
25c Men's Fleece lined	15c	\$1.50 Trousers	\$1.13
Black Jersey Gloves at			
\$1.25 Flannel Shirts	83c	\$2.00 Trousers	\$1.59
at			
\$2.50 Flannel Shirts	\$1.59	\$3.00 and \$2.50 Trousers	\$2.13
at			
40c Mufflers and	37c	\$4.00 and \$3.50 Trousers	\$2.98
Mufflers at			
75c Mufflers and	49c	\$5.00 and \$4.50 Trousers	\$3.45
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50c Soft Negligee Shirts	39c	\$6.00 Boys' Long Pant Suits	\$2.98
with or without collars,		sizes 12 to 16 years	
75c Soft Negligee Shirts	49c	\$7.50 Boys' and Men's Suits	\$4.65
with Detachable Collars at		at Overcoats at	
\$1.50 & 6 or Bottom Shirts	\$1.19	\$10.00 Young Men's and Men's	\$6.45
with Detachable Collars at		Suits and Overcoats,	
\$2.50, \$2.25 and \$2.00 Fancy Suits made		\$11.50 and \$12 Suits	\$9.35
to your measure		and Overcoats at	
at			
\$15.00 Russian Calf Fur	\$10.00	\$16.50 and \$15 Men's Suits	\$11.45
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## DEVERY'S "STRAIGHT GOODS"

Capitalistic Philosophy Without Mask or Cloak.

There is certain lines of business, said Mr. Devery, which is licensed by the state to graft; and if you're wise you'll wake up and fall in line without much argument. This getting to the presidency via the Erie canal route may be as firm as a hot air cure, but in practical life there ain't nothin' to it. The chances are slim, an' shoe leather is high, especially in Boston.

If you want to get rich you've got to graft one way or another. An' there ain't nothin' in huttin' against the law. Walk within the statutes, hand out a few tracts, an' your name is Rockefeller. But don't pay too much attention to the advice brigade. To hear one of these guys talkin' you'd think all you have to do is to throw away what money you have, get into a pair of overalls, tie the rest of your wardrobe in a red handkerchief, an' get down to huslin' in a coal yard to be on the sure road to riches.

There's dozens of these wise boys writin' pieces to the papers every day on just these lines. They're all breakin' their necks to tell the young man how to succeed in life, an' if he don't succeed they're ready to hand out a talk on how to be happy though broke. All of 'em singin' the same tune: Keep on workin'; work eighteen hours a day, sleep sound, an' use the rest of your time in mild amusement. You can vote the Democratic ticket once in a while if you're fond of a joke. Don't get into your head no notions of riotous livin'; save at least 20 per cent of your salary, especially if you get \$6 a week; don't smoke, don't drink, don't chew, don't go to the theatre, don't do nothin' but work.

It's a hot program. I notice the advice brigade ain't carryin' it out themselves, either. They don't have to. They've done their bit. They worked. They worked the other fellow. They had to. You've either got to work the other fellow or work yourself, an' the wise boys pick out what they call the line of least resistance. It's nicer to knock a man down than butt your head against a lamp post.

If you can show me a man that's got rich by workin' I'll pass. Andrew Carnegie worked for \$2 a week once upon a time, an' he ain't done talkin' about it yet. I don't blame him. Did he make any money when he was workin'? Pass the smellin' salts. He had to work up first. As

soon as he stopped workin' he started in to collect. But he never made a cent while he was one of the horny handed sons of toil. Not on your life.

Neither did Charley Schwab. When he was workin' hardest he got \$4 a week; when he wasn't workin' at all he got \$4 a minute; an' there you are. Rockefeller ain't workin', Sage ain't workin', J. P. Morgan ain't workin', Hetty Green ain't workin'. Nobody's workin' but the suckers, an' they've got to work. An' none of these guys has worked in many a year, let me tell you.

This talk about the great strain of light labor ain't nothin' but a con. The guy that works is the man with the hod. This brain work spiel gives me a pain. How about the bunch that's doin' brain work without any brains? Where does Reggie Vanderbilt come in? There's nothin' to it. This brain work outfit ain't doin' no work at all. It's just a con to keep the people movin'.

There's a certain amount of labor to be done in this world, an' somebody's got to do it. The advice brigades figures out that by a proper line of talk they can jolly the boys into keepin' the pot a-boilin'. You can't have no French fried potatoes if some fellow don't dig. It's a cinch the fellow that eats 'em never digs, an' it's a cinch the fellow that digs never eats 'em. He never sees a French fried potato. He eats advice. There's the point. If he was what you might call a state grafter he'd be all right. If he was a wise broker or a lawyer or a doctor or a broker or a banker, get a license to shake down an' play ring a ring a row with the rest of the bunch an' get the dough.

What's the god of workin' in a sawmill? If you're wise you go to the state legislature an' get a charter for some other people to work it. You get your license to graft. Then you buy \$2 worth of stock certificates with pretty pictures on 'em an' sell 'em for \$200,000. The guy that buys 'em runs the mill an' you run the dough factory. That's where you saw wood.

Ask Carnegie how he landed the United States steel. He did it under the protection of the state. By an' by you can have your own pow on Sundays, sing a few psalms an' join the advice brigade. You go to heaven by kneelin' on a cushion instead of scavin' your knees on a tilin'. There is many advantages

in gettin' wise. Men loses fortunes by not walkin' up quick enough. Look at Rip Van Winkle Davis.

Work ain't no good. That's a cinch. But that ain't no sign that labor ain't no good. Work, as I take it, is doin' some sort of labor that's obnoxious, such as readin' the reports of the civil service commission or attendin' a session of the Daughters of the Revolution. When you do somethin' you like to do it ain't work. But there ain't no particular joy in shovelin' in a load of coal. That's no more fun than it would be to kiss Dr. Mary Walker. That's work, an' there's no gettin' away from it. An' work of this sort ain't no continuous job.

You can chew all you like about the rovin' dollar an' how things has got to come round, but the dollar don't rove. Every year some million gets richer an' some other man gets poorer. One fellow gathers it in his pocket, an' another guy gets it in the neck. It's all a gamble. Dollars don't ramble long, I tell you. They turn one out of the mint an' it's passed on to the butcher. He turns it over to the baker, an' then the shoemaker gets it. They say in Pittsburgh that after it's gone that far it gets to Sellers McKee, an' then it stops.

It's these financial fallbacks that gathers in the coin. They don't worry makin' it. Their business is just gatherin' it in. That's the game. Then the people howls about gamblin'. It ain't gamblin' of labor — modern methods — alone

with all the dough an' another guy with all the shoes. When the last pair wore out that would be all for him. He'd either dig for more dough, make his own shoes, or do without.

That's the way things goes. You can't get somethin' for nothin'. Everything that's produced has got to be worked for. The thing that's wrong now is that there's too much produced. Belmont produced too much for one. The hangars on gets the surplus, an' they don't do nothin' toward producin' it. There's a large amount of waste, too. An' everything that's wasted means that some guy is workin' harder than he needs to. There was a waste of time when they held the election, but they did it. What come of it? Hundreds of people was workin' for votes when they could have been doin' somethin' that would count.

Here's the point: If wages was twice as high, workin' men wouldn't be left to work more than they had to. They wouldn't produce more than enough. Then prices would go up, an' the guys that had to buy would have to part. It wouldn't hit the guy that does his bit. He'd be gettin' more dough for what he did. But it would hit the mob that don't do nothin', an' I ain't makin' any cracks about the attorney general's department at that.

I tell you, if you figure it out, the way to work the proper kind of a reform is to set the prices by fixin' the wages instead of fixin' the wages according to the prices. Maybe a few patriots like Prof. Lou Payn, N. G., would have to go out of business, but we would manage to struggle along. We could even part with Billy Hearst, an' Smoot, an' a few other legislators, at a pinch.

## THE EXPLOITATION OF LABOR

BY N. A. RICHARDSON

If any reader harbors the thought that he is going to get rich from the labor of his own hands that is by producing commodities himself or by working for a wage, it is evidence of his youth and inexperience. It will not require many years to dispel the illusion. In the legitimate business world there is but one way to amass a fortune—make it in work for you and produce more than they are paid for producing, that is, by exploiting labor. If ten men do this for you, you will make money; if a thousand, you will get wealthy; if many thousands, you may become a multi-millionaire. Of course, the term, "legitimate business world," excludes the accident of mine location, inheritance, successful gambling, either with cards or stocks, etc.

For instance, we are told that the steel trust employs 125,000 men, and declares annual dividends of \$125,000,000. If so, that corporation nets from the product of the labor of each man annually \$1,000. When the Standard Oil Company employs 12,199 men and declares dividends of \$18,000,000, the labor of each of its employees must net the company \$4,900. Of course, great machinery and thorough division of labor—modern methods—alone

with all the dough an' another guy with all the shoes. When the last pair wore out that would be all for him. He'd either dig for more dough, make his own shoes, or do without.

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make possible such a labor product. But this is the way the vast fortunes are accumulated. If I own the machinery of production—the means whereby men must live—if I, in other words, own the jobs, I am thereby vested with power to compel laborers to divide with me daily the product of their labor. And if they are in great numbers, or if, by the aid of machinery, their producing power is multiplied many times, my share of the "divide" becomes a vast fortune; and a fortune cannot come from the legitimate business world in any other way.

Ignorance used to contend that Socialists believed in "dividing up," though no Socialist ever lived who contended for such a thing. The fact is, the Socialists constitute the only party in the world that does not believe in "dividing up," and it is because, and solely because, republicans, democrats, and all other capitalistic parties advocate and practice such division as we have already indicated, that Socialists are in the field to put an end to it. It is the dividing up process, absolutely essential to capitalism, that is putting the wealth of our nation into few hands. It is this process—the exploiting of labor—that converts the machinery of production into "a channel through which flows the wealth of the nation to the few who own the machinery." This is the only way such wealth can possibly be acquired.

If I average to produce two dollars' worth and am paid but one dollar for producing it, I am yielding to some one a part of this nation; and as there are several millions of me, is it any wonder that the nation is rapidly passing into the hands of my exploiters? Certainly it is not, and it is equally certain that the only way to stop this transfer of the nation to the few is to stop the exploiting. The current of wealth must be turned from the few to the many. This can be done in one, and only one, way—the many must own and operate the machinery, the public must own collectively and operate collectively, every means of production, every exploiting medium. California.

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NOTICE. Watertown, N. Y.—W. J. Huff, 40 Lynde st., will take subscriptions for the Herald.

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disguise, when he was able to bring to light a very bad state of affairs, which appears to be little improved today, and will not be so long as the bourgeois parties look on it as their duty to defend the officials as long as they possibly can, and simply to drop them when the scandal becomes too great.

**SAN FRANCISCO**—San Francisco's new headquarters have the appearance of a beehive all day long. A long list of sympathizers are being tabulated according to the assembly districts in which they live so that they can be visited by party members with a view to keeping them interested and finally getting them into the party. Organizer Williams is busy all day rummaging among maps and other documents with this end in view. The Academy of Science was so full last night to hear Comrade Arthur Morrow Lewis' lecture on Ferri's chapter on "Socialism and Religious Beliefs" that notwithstanding the fee of 10 cts. at the door, the hall will soon be too small, in fact it is too small already.

Our comrades in Oakland at a recent meeting of members and sympathizers raised \$100 in money and pledges for the spring campaign. By the time this appears in print Comrade Austin Lewis will have commenced his Friday night lectures in Oakland and Sunday afternoon in S. F. Press Com. S. F.

**WISCONSIN**—Broadhead is not satisfied with having only one date from Comrade Thompson. They have written in to the office to ask for another. Accordingly Comrade Thompson will speak there on January 17th and 18th.

The newly organized branch of River Falls is already starting in on agitation work. The secretary writes: "We hope you can see your way to send us a lecturer, who can open the eyes of the hide-bound Republicans here."

Keweenaw comrades sent in \$2.50 to the campaign fund. Keep the work going on and we shall soon have our deficit cleared. A good comrade in Wood County writes: "I hope to get things in shape so that we can use some good organizer to organize Wood County in the Spring. I am about to make up a list of possible Socialists or those friendly to us in the county and will send you the list shortly." Wood County has made a good start on organization. We hope to see their work thoroughly completed. Kenosha comrades report that they

have cleared off their campaign debt, and in the future will pay dues regularly. We hope to see a ward organization in Kenosha in the near future. Rhinelander reports seven new members for the present quarter. They are coming from all directions.

Camden, N. J., and Vicinity. Subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald taken by L. Juster, 17 Hudson st., Camden, N. J.

Notice, Philadelphia. Everybody wishing to subscribe for the "Social-Democratic Herald" drop a postal to Jos. P. Nick, 517 N. 8th st. and will receive prompt attention.

ATTENTION, MINNEAPOLIS. W. H. Brown, 45 S. Fourth st., will take subscriptions for the Social-Democratic Herald.

What is the matter with the Vanguard? It's all right. If you don't believe it, send for a copy and be convinced.

## The Vanguard

A Vigorous and Unique Socialist Monthly.

We recently purchased The Vanguard and will enlarge and improve it in many ways. It will retain its present character and effectiveness, and stand for social conscience, social justice and the Co-operative Commonwealth. For Socialist propaganda it will be more valuable than ever. Already we have arranged for a number of special editions with considerable increase in the number of pages. The price will remain 50 cents a year. Clubs of four \$1.50. In combination with the Social-Democratic Herald, 75 cents a year for both, except in the city of Milwaukee, where the combination price of both is 60 cents because we are required to pay third class postage rates on all copies of the Vanguard in Milwaukee.

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Author of "CONFESSIONS OF CAPITALISM."

Mr. Benson was formerly editorial writer on the New York Journal, being a master of plain, direct and thought-compelling English. "Socialism Made Plain" fairly sparkles with these qualities, and is of all books, the one to put in the hands of the man you are trying to convert. After leaving Hearst's Journal, Comrade Benson determined to become a master of the Socialist philosophy and the present book is the result of a vast amount of study research into every day English for the every day man to read and understand. It is as graceful in diction as it is clear and direct. The book has a great mission before it.

136 pages. It is a big book and other publishers would charge 25 cents and not be overcharging as that. But to give it a large circulation and to enable everyone, no matter how limited his means, a chance to purchase a copy, we have set the price at 10 cents.

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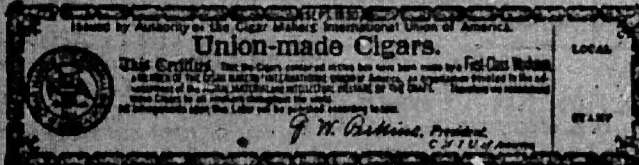
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## Gleanings from Busy Socialistic Fields!

NOTE: In some states the organization is known as the Socialist Party, in others as the Social-Democratic Party. Where the term "local" is used it does not refer to trade union locals, but to the local body.

## NOTES FROM YANKEE LAND.

A Socialist-Single-Tax debate was held in Reading, Pa., recently.

The Socialist Review of Hoboken, N. J., has completed its first year. It is a well edited paper.

The Erie People, which revived some months ago and was thought to be on a secure basis, has again thrown up the sponge. Too bad.

The Union Sentinel of Reading, Pa., is one of the best edited Socialist papers that we receive, and we consider ourselves something of a judge, too.

Comrade V. J. Ghent, author of "Our Benevolent Feudalism," and "Mass and Class," has been admitted to the party in New York. He is a very acceptable acquisition.

New York City will hold the first session of its new school of Socialism this week. The instructors will be Comrades Morris Hilquit, H. L. Slobodkin, Algernon Lee and John Spargo.

The Crisis of Salt Lake City has enlarged. It is now seven columns to the page and four pages. The new make-up is attractive and it deserves increased success. It has been made the official organ of the Utah Federation of Labor.

A committee from the county central committee, Chicago, has prepared a municipal platform for the party and it has been printed and will be considered by the party between now and the city convention. The draft is progressive and is not confined to lazy negations.

The county clerk of Los Angeles, Cal., neglected to put the Social-Democratic candidates for supervisor on the official ballots at the recent election. The nominations were properly filed in the clerk's office by our comrades, who have brought the matter before the grand jury, and after the matter had been investigated the county clerk was brought before the jury and censured.

It is to laugh. Now the editor of the Referendum of Minnesota, who has been putting in type the most reckless ravings about the leading members of the party, because they favored a national platform devoid of impossibilities utopianism, is carrying on a tirade with the editor of the N. Y. People, and the latter has responded by saying that he feels refreshed to see the fight the Referendum is making on the officials of the national party.

The Rev. Frank Dixon has broken loose again. At Hartford, Conn.

recently he delivered his lecture on the "Threat of Socialism" with up-to-date trimmings. He admitted that the wage system had about outlived its usefulness to society and that it would be succeeded by some other form; presumably, said he, by a profit-sharing arrangement of some sort. Ahem! He also told his audience that the vote for Socialism did not begin to measure its strength.

W. E. Clark, an assistant in the national headquarters at Chicago, has been discharged and will resign from the party as the result of disclosures showing that he had offered to abstract certain correspondence from the office files and sell it to the Appeal to Reason. He alleged that the letters, which were written by A. W. Ricker, were damaging in character, and assumed that the Appeal would be willing to pay liberally for their return and for the subsequent opportunity of denying that they were ever written.

**NAT'L. H'QUARTERS.**—The following new members of the National Committee have been elected: Arizona, J. R. Barnett; Globe, Missouri, C. A. Hoehn; St. Louis, Ohio, Robert Bandlow; Cleveland, New state secretaries are: Connecticut, Cornelius T. Woods; Hartford, Kentucky, Frank Streine, Newport.

New locals at McAlister, Indian Territory and Jackson, Tenn., were chartered by the National Headquarters during December.

A. H. Flosten has been endorsed and recommended for a national speaker by the Colorado State Committee. Charles Heydrick of Erie, Pa., who was a delegate to the Indianapolis convention in 1901 and last national convention at Chicago, and who was active in the Pennsylvania movement for several years, died at Erie on Jan. 1st.

William Malley, Nat. Secy.

**NOTICE.** Superior, Wis.—Subscriptions for the Herald will be taken by J. T. Kennedy, 1013 Winter street.

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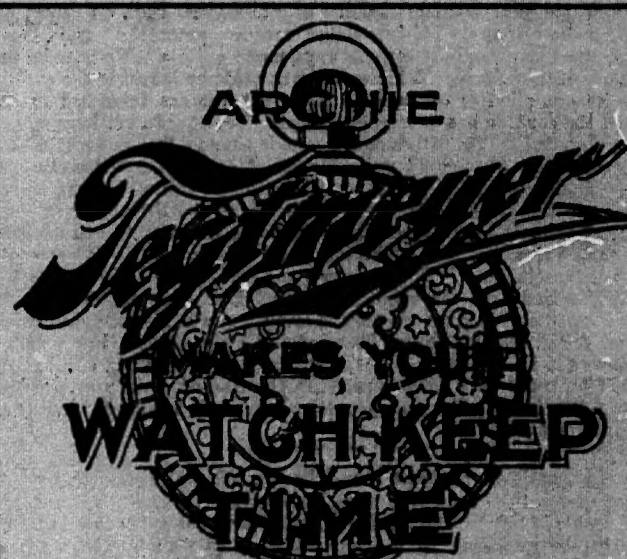
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## ACROSS THE HERRING POND.

Repeatedly we have referred to the well filled treasuries for war purposes of the Social-Democracy; their fellow-comrades tax themselves to such a degree that the central leadership of that denomination has permanently at their disposition a full purse, into which on the average 50,000 mark a month are flowing; but besides this we have to mention the separate treasuries of all the voting precincts and local organizations of said party. Yet still more striking figures are presented by the Social-Democratic trade unions, which according to the statement of accounts of Representative Legien have a treasury of twelve and one-half millions mark at their disposition. These great amounts are in use as war-funds to serve for agitation, or to support strikes, or to help new organizations. — Hannoverscher Courier.

Sensational disclosures were made by our comrade Adolph Hoffmann, in the Berlin Municipal Council, of the manner certain officials in the shelter for destitute abused their positions to force on women inmates sexual intercourse. It appeared, among other things, to be the habit of these officials to go in where the women were bathing, and always to address them as if they were prostitutes—and low at that. What brought the scandal to light was that a highly respectable woman, wife of a worker, who was heavy with child, was thus addressed, and protested indignantly, whereupon the official left 3d. on the table and left. She, however, made formal complaint, despite the curious attempt of the official to silence her. He appealed to her sense of respectability, pointing out how unpleasant for her to be connected with such a case, etc., and then finally added that other women had quietly taken id. for services granted; finally, after unsuccessful efforts, she appealed to our comrade, who with difficulty obtained leave to investigate the matter. In the meantime, the offending official was hurriedly dismissed, and in the Town Council our friend for bringing the matter forward was blamed by the bourgeois representatives, who vaguely talked about exaggeration, etc., but took good care not to verify their statements. Our comrade was made a special study of these shenanigans, having v. ted them with another Socialist Councillor in



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Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

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FREDERICK HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate Editor.

Official Paper of the Federal Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

What International Socialism Demands:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combinations, and of all public utilities.

2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.

3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.

4. State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.

5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.

6. Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.

7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

If you believe in the above vote with the Social-Democrats.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

There is a chap known as the Rev. J. B. Barnhill of London who is going about the country proclaiming himself "The Conqueror of Socialism," who has been terribly drubbed in debate time and again by Social-Democrats; but who is willing to take his medicine over and over so long as it affords him a means of existing and seeing the country. Debs wiped up the platform with him. Mills flayed him alive. Father McGrady made him look small indeed, and others have had their turn with him, but "tho' vanquished he can argue still!" Like the professional pugilist, he doesn't mean to quit the ring just because he gets a periodical walling-off-for-business is business. Now word comes that he has been in Little Rock, Ark., where Comrade E. W. Perrin, the state secretary, sparred three intellectual bouts with him on three several evenings, the verdict being that it was a great victory for Socialism—"he did us lots of good," an enthusiastic comrade writes the HERALD, and we would remark to the comrades generally that when Barnhill comes their way to select a well posted Socialist speaker and to use the debate to contribute to the interest in their propaganda.

The Milwaukee Gaslight company, owing to the appearance in the city and state government of elected Social-Democrats, has seen fit to go into the daily papers with paid articles attempting to reason with the people in the hope of in some way counteracting the new impulse to vigilant citizenship that has been awakened by the activity of the Socialist representatives. The articles are exceedingly weak and are dealt with elsewhere in this issue, but it may be well to present a few facts about the gas company itself so that the readers may the better appreciate the "sincerity" with which the gas company writes its epistles to the public. Here, then, is a little history:

The Milwaukee gas company plant and good-will was bought about ten years ago for a million and a half by several shrewd finance manipulators, Frank W. Montgomery, A. E. (Bert) Smith and Benjamin Weil, who paid not a penny for it out of their own pockets, but put up the stock as collateral security, and then immediately reorganized the company, bonding it for four millions and at once issuing fifteen millions of stock. But when this was done they found they couldn't sell the stock. The scheme was too barefaced, even for the average business man. They were afraid to get mixed up in such an affair with no knowing where it might end, and so the promoters had to take extreme measures. These consisted in setting aside several hundred thousand dollars "worth" of shares to be given to prominent citizens and business men who would lend the use of their names as directors in return for the gift. This worked a little better, but still the mistrust did not break down very fast. Efforts were then directed toward cheapening the production of the gas and to raise the interest on the bonds and dividends on the stock. They communicated with William McLane of Ft. Wayne, Ind., an expert on the production of gas. He introduced various economies and more modern machinery and in various ways made quite a difference in the expense of manufacture. A big saving was made by lowering the quality of the gas supplied to consumers. Normally the gas furnished in the city of the country has 750 units of heat. Tests made not long ago of the gas supplied by the Milwaukee company showed that it contains but 430 heat units. This would make the actual cost of the Milwaukee gas \$2.19—the dearest gas to be had anywhere in the United States. Some months ago the gas company got rid of a rival, the Semet-Solway company, by buying it out. It agreed to take all the gas it could manufacture at 15 cents a thousand feet. This gas, we understand, has a test strength of 900 heat units, and is thinned down one half by the gas company before it is mixed with the commercial stuff that goes out through its mains. So that really the people get seven and a half cent gas and pay a dollar for it. These figures bear out the claim of men in a position to know that the Milwaukee gaslight company is making a net profit of 1600 per cent! The gas company, in the face of such a stupendous hold-up, elects to teach the people whom it is robbing what their own interests are!

The International Socialist Bureau announces that an official analytical report of the Amsterdam Congress will be published in French, English and German. A single copy can be obtained on application to the secretary, post free, for one franc. Ten copies will be sent at the rate of 80 centimes a copy; 25 at 75 centimes; 50 at 60 centimes; and 100 at half-a-franc. Payment should be sent with order. The secretary to the Bureau also asks for copies of all Socialist pamphlets, reviews, engravings, and journals to be sent to him at 63, Rue Heyvaert, Brussels.

Wisconsin comrades were rather startled last week when they received the announcement that the national office, in fixing up the apportionment of the membership of the National Committee, had figured Wisconsin on the basis of an average membership for the year of only 650. They were not only startled, they were wroth. Reference to the records of the state secretary's office shows that the average membership for which dues were paid to the national office for the quarter ending March 31 was 1159, for the quarter ending June 30 it was also 1159. For July and August the average number paid for was 1331. For the balance of the year the state was in arrears, owing to the exhaustive campaign the comrades had been through the consequent slowness with which the dues came in. According to the constitution (Art. I, Sec. IV) the state representation is determined by the average dues-paying membership for the year. Had the national office followed this plain provision Wisconsin would have been credited with 1203 members, and would then be entitled to

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE SUBSCRIBERS.

From on and after Jan. 15, 1905, no subscription in Milwaukee will be discontinued upon expiration except by specific order from the publisher. Notices of expiration will be sent out as usual, and if remittance for renewal reaches us within one week from the date the subscription expires the price remains 50 cents per year. Should, however, we fail to receive notice to discontinue or renewal remittance within one week from the date of expiration, the subscription price in the city of Milwaukee will be 75 cents per year, to cover cost of collection and keeping accounts. The above applies only to the city of Milwaukee from and after Jan. 15th, 1905.

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Read The Vanguard.

Gompers and Mitchell on Wall Street. Harper's Weekly Cautions Belmont

HARPER'S WEEKLY: During the recent political campaign the person most frequently referred to as "a Wall Street man" was August Belmont. The term is usually meant by those who use it to be opprobrious, but we question whether Mr. Belmont himself would so regard it. He really is a Wall Street man in the sense that his office is in that vicinity, as was that of his distinguished father before him. In those days an honorable banker was considered to be as reputable as any other citizen. Times have changed somewhat in this respect, but a pleasing indication that they have not gone wholly awry was afforded last week by the unanimous election of Mr. Belmont to succeed the late Senator Hanna as president of the National Civic Federation. He not only did not seek the position, but was naturally very reluctant to accept it, and would not have done so but for one fact, in which lies the significance of his election, viz., that the suggestion came from the representatives of labor in the Federation. That it was a meritorious choice is well known to everybody familiar with the admirable manner in which Mr. Belmont has sustained the reputation of an honored name, but that it should have been made by the courageous spokesmen of an element supposed to regard the Wall Street man with horror is clearly indicative of growing breadth and tolerance on the part of both labor and capital. The personal tribute to Mr. Belmont is surpassed only by the credit won for themselves by Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Gompers, and their associates.

We advise President Belmont, however, to look sharp. Trials and tribulations are the inevitable accompaniment of high places. He will have to walk the narrow path and mind his p's and q's. Already the Bakers' Union has taken under indignant consideration the terrifying report that, at the very dinner which ended in his election, President Belmont ate non-union buns. We have never tested the merits of non-union buns, and are therefore unable to discuss intelligently the real issue involved. But, collaterally speaking, we deem it probable that Mr. Belmont may escape condign punishment on one of the two pleas—first, that he ate the bun before he was elected, or, second, taking a leaf from Mr. Roosevelt's book on coal-strike interference, that he ate it, not as president, but as a private citizen, in need of sustenance. Being new at the job, this first offence will probably be overlooked, but we cannot too insistently urge upon President Belmont the advisability of handing his polo ponies with the union label forthwith, and see to it that each eat hereafter fed to them bears the regulation stamp.

HALF HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

The Nebraska Field.

Social-Democratic Herald: Nebraska offers a good field for Socialist workers. The state was strongly Populist, but because of the fusion of the Democrats and the Populists, has this year gone Republican again.

Many of the voters are at sea. They cannot return to their "first love," the party to which they had pinned their faith has played them false, and what to do is a mystery to them.

The increase of the vote in the state (more than doubled in two years) would indicate that some had concluded that relief should come through the Socialist party and the cause of their change of mind must be the periodicals, for so far so little work has been done in the state that it might be called an uncultivated field.

Wherever good organizers have gone no trouble has been found in organizing locals, as when C. D. Thompson went through the state a little over a year ago he organized thirteen locals in less than two weeks.

Lincoln, the capital city, seems to be one of the hardest towns in which to get a good local. The State University is here and has been liberal towards the movement. Some of the professors are Socialists, but not strong party men. The Chancellor—who was a personal friend of Marx and read part of "Capital" in manuscript—is not a Socialist, but has invited our speakers to address the students.

The Women's Club has been studying the platform. The Social Settlement has had several evenings of solid Socialist meetings once each week studying economics. The Socialists attend and have an opportunity to discuss the topic and the local has held public meetings whenever it has had money to pay the bills, as well as distributed literature.

The air of the town seems full of the sentiment which, when enlightened, makes Socialists, but so far the stream has not sent it down. The vote, however, increased threefold in the last year, so the little handful of Socialists who belong to the local "keep pushing away"—and hopes for the time when Nebraska's Capital City shall take her place among the cities of like population who are already in the front rank of the movement. Nebraska ought to be one of the banner states. The time is here when she might be made so.

Mrs. Jessie Winchester, Secy.

Lincoln, Neb.

Soc. Dem. Herald: Supreme Court here yesterday went into a ballot box and found stuffing and appropriation Republican votes and one Socialist vote, enough so that the one percent frand there shown lets in two more Republicans in general assembly and puts out two Democrats. The ball is opened now and will probably go over the state.

The Dems. in self defense will put a Grand Jury on track Republican frauds and they will find oceans of them. If the battle goes on without a halt the Socialists will carry the state in two years from now. It's getting quite interesting.

R. A. Southworth.

Denver, Dec. 3.

Dear Herald: I wrote you some time ago in regard to Comrade Selby's tour of the Upper Peninsula. As you haven't mentioned it I believe my letter was either lost or overlooked. I will say however, after a successful campaign in Houghton Co. he organized Ishpeming with seven members and Sault Ste. Marie with twenty-five members on his way back to Detroit, and he has now been elected as state organizer.

L. E. Henderson.

Laurium, Mich.

Answers to Correspondents.

J. L. McC., Washington.—Thanks. Always welcome such helps.

F. D. Alleghany.—Will look into the matter.

Nitchevo.—The reforms indicated by the Czar in reply to the Zemstvo Congress are substantially as follows:

1. A just and equitable enforcement of existing laws, with a view to securing the harmonious administration of all the courts.

2. Zemstvo organization, with a view to giving the widest latitude and autonomy to the various zemstvos, calling attention to the various representatives where required, and creating smaller zemstvos units, capable of dealing directly with the local needs of the peasants.

3. Equality of all citizens before the law, this touching the much mooted courts.

4. A scheme of workmen's assurance for the benefit and participation of factory workers throughout the Empire.

5. Security of citizens against arbitrary arrest and immunity from harsh action to the police, except in the cases of persons known to be conspiring to commit overt acts against the stability of the State.

6. The religious freedom of all subjects of the Empire without respect to creed or manner of worship.

7. Abolition of all unnecessary repressive laws, leaving in force only those designed for the participation of peasants and for the benefit generally of subjects of the Empire.

8. The fullest possible measure of liberty to the press, and the removal as far as possible, of the various restrictive laws.

The ministers are to formulate plans by which the reforms can be put in force.

MUNICIPAL GAS

The Milwaukee Gas Light Co. is taking a hand in the agitation for a municipal gas plant.

In an endeavor to convince the general public of the many advantages of private over public ownership, it places itself in the position of a man holding a situation as mail carrier and boasting of the fact that he possesses a fine pair of artificial limbs.

The inevitable result will be that the Milwaukee Gas Light Co. will lose its job through the decision of the people to furnish their own gas. You will want your friends to become acquainted with the people's side of this controversy.

Carry a supply of these Herald subscription cards that we've been telling you about. Five for two dollars. Pay us when you have sold them.

WISCONSIN SOCIALIST LAW-MAKERS.

What they are About and How they are Succeeding.

IN THE LEGISLATURE: Senate—Jacob Rummel, Assembly—Edmund Berner, Frederick Brockhausen, W. A. Aldridge, A. Strehlow.

IN THE CITY COUNCIL, MILWAUKEE: Albert J. Welch, Frederick Heath, Edmund T. McLaughlin, Gustav Wild, Emil Seidel, Carl Malewski, Henry W. Grantz, Edward Schranz, Nicolas Petersen.

IN THE COUNTY BOARD, MILWAUKEE.—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Charles Jeske, Gustav Goerdts.

The opening of the Wisconsin legislature was too late in the week to receive full attention in this issue. The following fragments from the despatches will be interesting to our readers:

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The forty-seventh legislature of Wisconsin opened in the capitol at noon today. It is controlled by the followers of Gov. La Follette and contains fewer Democrats than any legislature for many years.

Five members of the Social-Democratic party made their first appearance at this session. Large numbers of spectators crowded both houses at the opening of the session.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 11.—The Social-Democratic delegation from Milwaukee went to the senate chamber and was introduced to Lieut. Gov. Davidson and the senators. He was extended friendly greetings by all. There is probably no delegation more attention that the Socialists and a good deal of figuring is being done on all sides as to where their votes will go on legislation which is not strictly Social-Democratic in its origin.

It is understood that on all bills of importance the Social-Democrats will hold caucuses and vote as a unit on the measures.

At the meeting of the last Milwaukee city council on Monday the Social-Democratic delegation made the following statement:

By Ald. E. T. McLaughlin.—To direct street railway company to put clocks in the street cars.

By Ald. Frederic Heath.—To ask the Legislature for law allowing the city of Milwaukee and cities of its class to operate a municipal gas works.

By Ald. Frederic Heath.—To require the street railway company to file annually with the city clerk a statement of its running schedule and the headway on the various lines.

By Ald. Emil Seidel.—Requesting the legislature to grant the city the right to fix salaries of city employees.

By Ald. A. J. Welch.—Requesting legislature to permit city to exact a money equivalent for side-track privileges and the vacation of streets and alleys to private citizens and corporations.

By Ald. Gustav Wild.—For evening sessions of the council.

By Ald. E. T. McLaughlin.—To set aside Twenty-second avenue as a winter speedway.

The council killed Ald. Seidel's bread ordinance, at another will be introduced. Comrade Henry Taves was the Socialist nominee for supervisor of the Sixth ward to fill a vacancy. He received the nine Socialist votes throughout the twenty-four ballots that were taken.

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John E. Meyer ..... .25

\$8.00

A half a thousand dollars in cash and merchandise prizes to be given away at the Social-Democratic Mask Carnival, Jan. 28, at the Expo.

Positive, the greatest show on earth or elsewhere—the Monster Mask Carnival to be given by the Social-Democratic party, at the Expo, Saturday, January 28.

The eventful "happencence" of the season—the Social-Democratic Monster Mask Carnival at the Expo, Saturday, Jan. 28.

WISCONSIN.

Carnival Notes.

Over fifty prizes, aggregating \$500 in value, will be given away at the Social-Democratic Mask Carnival. See that you are there to help carry them away, or at least have the pleasure of seeing others made happy. Don't get your dates mixed—keep January 28 fixed in your mind till that eventful date arrives, and then you will never forget it. Branches should see to it that those dodgers are properly and promptly distributed. Sunday, January 15, and Sunday, January 22, are the distribution days.

What have you done about that house-to-house sale of tickets? Only two week more in which the work can be done.

Those having Carnival tickets that they have not yet paid for will confer a favor by remitting the amount due at the earliest convenience. We MUST have \$700 cash before entering the hall.

Following is a list of the several prizes that will be distributed among the maskers taking part in this great event:

GROUP PRIZES:

1 ..... \$20.00

2 ..... 15.00

3 ..... 10.00

4 ..... 12.50

5 ..... 10.00

6 ..... 9.00

7 ..... 8.00

8 ..... 7.00

9 ..... 6.00

10 ..... 5.00

1st, 2d and 3 Group to consist of not less than 10 Persons.

4th, 5th and 6th Group to consist of not less than 8 Persons.

7th and 8th Group to consist of not less than 6 Persons.

9th and 10th Group to consist of not less than 4 Persons.

INDIVIDUAL LADIES' PRIZE.

A ..... \$10.00

B ..... 9.00

C ..... 8.00

D ..... 7.00

E ..... 6.00

F ..... 5.00

GENTS' PRIZES.

A ..... \$10.00

B ..... 9.00

C ..... 8.00

D ..... 7.00

E ..... 6.00

F ..... 5.00

G ..... 4.00

H ..... 3.00

I ..... 2.00

J ..... 1.00

Besides the foregoing, several individual prizes in the form of merchandise will be given away, aggregating \$300 or more in value.

Contestants for prizes must be on the floor at 9:30 o'clock.

Social-Democratic Notes.

The city central committee held a very successful meeting at the Liedertafel hall last Monday evening.

The city organizer spent Wednesday and last Sunday among the comrades in Racine.

Layton Park will be organized in the near future. An attempt will also be made to get an organization in Hales Corners.

The Socialist Home has made all necessary arrangements for a Home Club, Friday evening, January 20th.

The average loafer has read more than a Plato, a Seneca or any of the old philosophers, but they are not so wise.

THE AMERICAN DAIRY

O. E. SIEGMUND, Pres.

Bottled Milk a Specialty.

Orders Promptly Delivered.

1523 Vilet St., (Branch 1803 Vilet St.) MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Smoke J. D. Cigars

10 CENTS—STRAIGHT—10 CENTS

Manufactured by

B. BAUMLE, 1522 Cherry St. MILWAUKEE, WIS. Phone Red 5443.

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Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 567 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.

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The same of our school is a synonym for all that is best in business and short-hand training. Day and evening sessions. Winter term begins January 2.

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Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Main 2394.

H. W. BUSTORUS, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. In clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one on credit. If, without having subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed for by a friend and no bill will follow. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

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200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee)..... .75

200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for)..... .60

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We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

Receipts of Remittances for Subscriptions are acknowledged by the number on the wrapper. Separate receipts are never sent.

Why? Because of the character of the reading. If mere reading made one wise we would be a very wise nation—but we are not. It is not how much we read, but what we read, that makes the difference between our great minds and the masses who look up to them. To which class do you belong?

The other day Comrade W. Strossner rolled into headquarters and went into executive session with the city organizer. The office force wondered what was going to happen. The result turned out as follows:—Ten new members for the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee, as follows:—

2nd ward—two.

10th ward—one.

11th ward—one.

16th ward—one.

20th ward—three.

26th ward—one.

30th ward—one.

32nd ward—one.

If really doesn't stop doing this awful propaganda work, the politicians of the old parties will take a fit before many moons have passed.

What are you doing along the line of precinct organization? Drop in and tell us something about the line of work you anticipate doing.

The city organizer is laying plans for butting in to the little burg known as North Milwaukee in a few weeks. Certainly this does not please the old politicians in the burg. But then you know they are not the whole cheese up there.

A surprise is in store for those who are going to attend the Schafkopf Tourney of the 23rd ward branch, Saturday evening, January 14th, at eight P. M., at Bresemeister's hall, 13th and Washington sts.

The 20th ward comrades and those attending spent a pleasant time at Volkmann's hall last Saturday evening.

Comrade R. L. Schmidt of the 1st ward has returned from an extensive trip in the state and things are going to move from now on in the 1st ward.

A red letter date—A Prize Schafkopf Tourney Social-Democratic Bowling Club, Al. Jaek's hall, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 5th. The hall is located at the corner of 6th and Greenfield aves.

Don't forget to attend the lecture of the West Side Woman's Club at Nick. Peterson's hall, 2714 North ave., Sunday afternoon, January 15th. Alderman E. Seidel will speak on "Socialism and the Woman." The women are most cordially invited to attend this lecture, as the

West Side Woman's Club has been hard at work to make this meeting a grand success.

Labor is kept busy counting the hours while the capitalists count the money.

Labor must fight its own battle. It is useless to expect the robber to tell you to protect yourself.

Study Socialism and learn to fight your industrial battles on a political field with men of your own class.

The one class owns the tools and can not use them; the other class wants to use the tools and cannot own them.

There is no Moses for the proletariat. You have got to lead yourself to victory, and the way is along the line of organization.

Quit your knocking and go out and knock this old capitalist system to smithereens by organizing yourself in an effective manner.

Are you helping in the canvass of your ward, or are you sitting down and splitting hairs over some tenet of the Socialist philosophy? Better get busy.

The day of small things has gone by. Get the measure of a large idea into your head and proceed to do things along organization lines. Don't say, but do.

Don't growl at the other fellow. Get a mirror and see how badly an unorganized fellow looks. Get busy, join the local of your ward and get the measure of a new idea.

Alderman E. T. McLaughlin will deliver a lecture on "Socialism" at the National hall next Sunday afternoon, January 15th. National hall is located at the southeast corner of National ave. and Grove, upstairs, third floor, and the lecture will commence at 2:30 P. M. His subject will be "The Mission of a Social-Democrat." And as Comrade E. T. McLaughlin is the city and county organizer of the Social-Democratic party of Milwaukee county, this subject will, no doubt, prove interesting to those who will attend this lecture. Everybody is cordially invited to attend. Admission free, and a discussion will follow the lecture.

Mrs. H. W. Bustorius and Mrs. E. T. McLaughlin several days getting donations in the form of prizes for the carnival. They were very successful and raised several valuable prizes.

E. T. McLaughlin, city organizer.

JANUARY

THE MONTH OF

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Hours: 8:30 to 6; Sunday, 9 to 12.

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HAVE YOU A COUGH?

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H. G. UNDERWOOD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, 127 W. Center St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

PATENTS



# The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,  
Telephone Main 1742.



SP- The Regular Meetings of the Council are held  
first and third Wednesday, at 8 o'clock, at First  
Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

## OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 718 State St., Cor. Secretary  
FREDERICK HEATH, 344 Sixth St., Ex. Secretary  
HENRY BOETTCHER, 2418 Chambers St.,  
GUSTAV REICHERT, 510 North St.,  
W. WEISFLEISCH, 517 Eleventh St., Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 313 State Street.

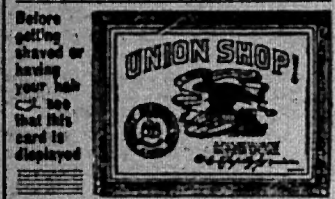
## COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: P. F. Neumann, Chairman-Secretary, 318 State  
Street; O. E. Bueche, J. W. Tonsor, Charles Fisher, Henry Raasch.  
CRIVANCHS AND ARBITRATION: James Sheehan, Chairman, J. J. Handley, Fred  
Heise, A. Hingford.  
LEGISLATION AND LAWS: P. Brockhausen, Secretary, 553 Orchard Street; P. W.  
Wilson, Thomas Feeley, Charles Lippie, H. W. Paepke.  
SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, 709 First Street; A. Kurth, J. W. Tonsor,  
Geo. Geyer, A. Blatz.  
NOMINATIONS: W. B. Acker, E. H. Basseberg, Jos. Zohrt, Wm. Dreha, M. Teich.

LABOR SECTION - Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, P. F.  
Neumann, Secretary, 318 State Street.

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ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR  
609 Chestnut Street,  
The Model Union Shop!

HERMAN E. BODE,  
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Only Union Shop on Villet Street

Fine Line of Domestic and Imported Cigars  
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BARBER SHOP, Hot & Cold Baths,  
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"KWITCHER KICKIN"  
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Hammer's Barber Shop,  
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PHIL. C. KAMMERER,  
The Southern.  
First-class work guaranteed.  
454 Reeb St., corner Scott.

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First Class Work Guaranteed.

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## Wisconsin Notes.

Comrade Matt. Biddler of Racine, one  
of our staunchest and most active  
comrades in the State, was laid to rest  
Sunday afternoon. His illness was  
of but a short duration, and his death  
came unexpected. Comrade Biddler  
died at the age of 44 years and was a  
Socialist for quite a number of years.  
The funeral took place from his residence,  
1220 N. Wisconsin at., and his body  
was laid to rest in the "Mound  
Cemetery of Racine. He was remembered  
by the Milwaukee comrades by a  
beautiful floral piece in the form of a  
wreath, with the words inscribed "Our  
Comrade."

Comrade Biddler was a cigar maker  
by trade, and a member of the Cigar-  
makers' Union. In Comrade Biddler  
the Social-Democratic movement in Ra-  
cine loses one of its best workers for  
the cause.

Comrade Peterson of Whitewater  
writes: "Comrade Thompson opened our  
course of twenty Saturday evening lec-  
tures here last night, with his address  
on 'Social Evolution' to an audience of  
about one hundred people. It was a  
thoroughly scientific and yet popular  
lecture and was received with much  
enthusiasm. The lecture was just the  
thing to lay the foundation for the clear  
understanding of the other nineteen lec-  
tures to follow. The comrades here are  
rejoiced at the auspicious beginning we  
have made. We have 38 members of the  
local now and more are on the way."

A Darlington comrade writes: "I  
want to congratulate you on the glori-  
ous fight you made in Milwaukee this  
fall. There is no question that the seed  
is beginning to bear fruit. For myself  
I am free to admit that I have not done  
my share of work, but I have about con-  
vinced that whenever financial aid which  
I shall contribute in future toward the  
betterment of mankind shall go to the  
upbuilding of Socialism. I am thor-  
oughly convinced that the so-called Chris-  
tian doctrine, as promulgated by Christians  
99 per cent of the ministers, is in effect an  
attempt to bolster up the capitalist. I  
am more and more certain that we shall  
never approach a condition bordering on  
ideal Christianity until the doctrines of  
Socialism become a living fact."

Oshkosh is waking up and will arrange  
for a lecture from Carl D. Thompson.  
A correspondent from Oshkosh says:  
"I am willing to give my assistance in  
getting up a meeting here and will per-  
sonally distribute advertising matter for  
that purpose. I have never listened to  
a lecture on this subject and am anxious  
to learn something of Socialism."

Millard - A new local has just been  
organized at Millard. Comrade A. L.  
Morrison is a great hustler. He drove  
thirteen miles a bitter cold night to  
Whitewater and took State Organizer  
Thompson to Tibbitts for a meeting  
there Sunday night. Then back to Mil-  
lard for Monday, made two trips to  
Elkhorn, 54 miles, arranged a meet-  
ing there. Millard will be a strong local.

Whitewater. Comrade Carl D.  
Thompson opened the lecture course for  
the Socialists at Whitewater with a  
lecture on "Social Evolution," Saturday  
night, Jan. 7th. The meeting was held  
in the assembly room of the public  
library. Over ninety people were pre-  
sent. Other lectures will follow, one  
every Saturday night, and from the re-  
sults of the first one the effort promises  
to be a great success. The comrades  
contributed \$6.50 towards the state or-  
ganization. They want the state or-  
ganizer will devote his efforts to or-  
ganizing the state, we can count on \$15.00  
a month at least from the Whitewater  
local to push the work.

Twenty towns in the state are already  
on the list for organization. The state  
organizer will get busy. See that your  
local helps.

## PRIZES FOR BREWERS' CARNIVAL AT THE EXPOSITION.

Groups: 1, \$22; 2, \$18; 3, \$15; 4, \$12;  
5, \$10; 6, \$8; 7, \$6; 8, \$4; 9, \$3; 10, \$2.  
Individual prizes: Best lady's mask,  
gold watch; 2d best, fruit dish. Best  
gent's mask, solid gold watch; 2d best,  
gold-filled watch. Best lady's character  
mask, baking dish; 2d best, butter dish.  
Best gent's character mask, smoking set;  
2d best, shaving cup. Best lady's comic  
mask, silk umbrella; 2d best, sugar  
bowl. Best gent's comic mask,  
silk umbrella; 2d best, beer stein. Best  
clown, \$5; 2d best, \$2. For ugliest  
mask, \$2.

## AT THE WEST SIDE TURN HALL.

Groups: 1, \$12; 2, \$10; 3, \$8; 4, \$7;  
5, \$6; 6, \$5.  
Individual prizes: Best lady's mask,  
gold watch; 2d best, toilet set. Best  
gent's mask, gold watch; 2d best, smok-  
ing set. Lady's character mask, vase;  
gent's character mask, porcelain clock.  
Lady's comic mask, opera glasses; gent's  
comic mask, beer stein. Best clown,  
\$5; 2d best, \$2. Ugliest mask, \$2.  
Tickets, 25 cts. @ person; at the door,  
50 cts., good only at one of the halls.

## Carnival Tickets.

Previously reported .....\$234.50  
R. Gross ..... 1.50  
H. Nattuscheck ..... 1.50  
F. H. Duetz ..... 1.50  
Fred. Kuetler ..... 1.50  
Fred. Bielew ..... 1.50  
Wm. Ernst ..... 1.50  
Fred. Zastrow ..... 1.50  
F. Schuster ..... 1.50  
Gust. Bastian ..... 1.50  
W. H. L. ..... 1.50  
Walter Rybacki ..... 1.50  
Fritz Keaser ..... 1.50  
Gottfried Schoepke ..... 1.50  
Adolph Mahne ..... 1.50  
R. Gleisner ..... 1.50  
M. Weber ..... 1.50  
Franz Roehr ..... 1.50  
L. Grunza ..... 1.50  
Ang. Beglow ..... 1.50  
H. W. Schmidt ..... 1.50  
Fred. Holm ..... 1.50  
Jno. Kallas ..... 1.50  
N. Draut ..... 1.50  
Frank Gehring ..... 1.50  
Wm. Hushner ..... 1.50  
Roesler ..... 1.50  
J. Hunger ..... 1.50  
Carl Biersch ..... 1.50  
Wagner ..... 1.50  
W. H. L. ..... 1.50  
Glass Bottle Blower ..... 2.00  
Ed. Ziegler ..... 1.50  
C. V. Schmidt ..... 1.50  
J. Wood ..... 1.50  
\$280.75

## UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaur-  
ants use union-label bread:  
Jacobs, Third and State streets.  
U. S. Restaurant, Third street,  
near Second Ward bank bank.  
Fritz Bethke, E. Water and Ma-  
son streets.  
Moll & Thane, E. Water and  
Michigan streets.  
Model Restaurant, 344 E. Water  
street.  
Keisel Restaurant, Mason, be-  
tween E. Water street and Broad-  
way.  
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, be-  
tween Jefferson and Jackson streets.  
Ten weeks in con-



# WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## EXECUTIVE BOARD:

CHAS. A. DOLAN, 2205 Tower Ave.,  
Superior, Wis.  
H. W. BISTORIUS, 512 Second Avenue,  
Milwaukee.  
J. WELCH, 973 Seventh Street,  
Milwaukee.  
P. A. PETERSON, 708 S. Fourteenth  
Street, Manitowish.  
T. J. MCKEIGUE, 16 North Franklin  
Street, Janesville.

## GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer,  
318 State Street, Milwaukee.  
FRED. K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy.-Treas.,  
858 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

## Wisconsin State Federation of Labor Unfair List.

The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
The West Bend Brewing and Malt Co.,  
of West Bend, Wis.  
The P. A. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.  
The Kohler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., man-  
ufacturers of bath tubs and plumber  
supplies.  
Chas. J. Macke Bros. Co., 82-184 3rd St.,  
Milwaukee, Wis., Manufacturers of  
chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.  
The Atlas Bread Co. of Milwaukee.  
The Oswald Jager Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Farrington & Wicks, 100 North 1st St.,  
the P. & W. Cigar Co. of La Crosse,  
Wis., Manufacturers of Cigars and  
Tobacco.  
The Black & Germer Co., Manufacturers of  
the Radiant Home Line Stoves.  
The Janette Clothing Co.,  
The Carthage Coal Co., of Green Bay.  
Casey & Streten-Reuter Co., Merchant  
Tailors, Wells Building, Milwaukee.

Milwaukee, Jan. 7th, '05.  
Semi-annual meeting of the E. B.  
Meeting called to order at Lipp's hall,  
9:30 A. M.  
All members present except C. A.  
Dolan of Superior.

The F. B. proceeded to audit the books  
of the secretary-treasurer and reported  
as follows:

Milwaukee, Jan. 7th, '05.  
The books audited and found correct  
except that the total amount to be ac-  
counted for should be \$638.73 instead of  
\$643.73 on Jan. 1st, '05.

Moved and carried to appropriate  
\$15.00 toward a State Labor Reference  
Bureau and request the Federated  
Trades Council of Milwaukee to co-  
operate. Friends of organized labor are  
requested to donate publications on the  
labor question.

A letter from B. A. Benson, secretary  
of the M. & M. Trades Council of Mari-  
nette stating that the affiliation of  
unions with the W. S. F. of L. was pro-  
gressing, was received and filed.  
At 12:30 the session took a recess till  
2:00 P. M.  
Reconvened at 2:00 P. M.  
T. J. McKeligue in the chair.

On motion the secretary was allowed  
to expend \$15.00 to purchase a low case.  
On motion McKeligue, Peterson, Weber  
and Brockhausen were appointed to at-  
tend a meeting pertaining to labor  
legislation at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Mon-  
day, Jan. 9th, 2:30 P. M.  
On motion the secretary was instructed  
to issue circulars to encourage the  
formation of Women's Labor Leagues  
throughout the state.

A letter from Thos. J. Cleaver, com-  
plainant of one W. M. Baker, supposedly  
from Wausau, Wis. This man secured  
a partial endorsement of organized labor  
of Marinette, issued one edition of a  
false labor paper. Got ads and gave  
business men a write up, as a warm  
friend of organized labor, in accord-  
ance with the amount paid to Baker, who  
then left the town, forgetting to pay a  
typewriter, with about 400 dollars in  
his inside pocket. All at the expense of  
the good name of organized labor and  
careless business men, who have been  
caught at different times through this  
city against such deceivers. Mr. Thos. J.  
Cleaver, 907 Minnokaunee ave., Mari-  
nette, Wis., will gladly furnish further  
information to any one concerning T. M.  
Baker's shady business practices at  
Marinette.

In the matter of a request from the  
American Conference of International  
Arbitration, soliciting support in behalf  
of national arbitration instead of wars,  
the E. B. position is as follows:  
"We favor the principle of national  
arbitration, but whether we could favor  
the treaties now being negotiated and  
referred to in the request depends upon  
the terms with which we are not famil-  
iar. Until we are, we can say nothing  
about the proposed treaties."

The session adjourned to reconvene  
Sunday, Jan. 8th, 9:30 A. M.  
Sunday, Jan. 8th. The session recon-  
vened at 10:00 A. M.  
T. J. McKeligue in the chair. C. A.  
Dolan of Superior absent.

On motion the secretary-treasurer was  
directed to present the various labor  
bills to the legislature.  
On motion the local quorum was di-  
rected to secure, in case of necessity, the  
services of labor representatives to as-  
sist in the interest of labor legislation  
and the interest of organized labor.  
On motion Attorney Mr. Wm. F. Thiel  
was engaged to draft the labor bills to  
be introduced in the legislature and as-  
sist with arguments on legal and points  
of constitutionality at the seat of the  
legislature. Subject to call and removal  
by the local quorum.

At this point the meeting resumed  
business in joint session for the purpose  
of discussing labor legislation.  
Present were: John O'Rourke for the  
Locomotive Firemen, Senator Rummel and  
Assemblymen Berner, Strehlow and  
Aldrich for the S. D. P., and Attorney  
Mr. Thiel who had been invited to ex-  
plain the character of the legislative  
bills previously referred to him.  
A lengthy discussion on the subjects  
here enumerated took place.

Contributory negligence as a bar to  
recovery of damages, and other legisla-  
tion incidental thereto, was discussed  
to increase the maximum to \$10,000  
in case of death by accidents.  
Co-employee and other legislation ben-  
eficial to railway employees.  
To reduce the expense of appeals to  
reverse action of court decisions.  
Requesting employers to cover ma-  
chinery and making employers liable for  
all damages to employees in cases of non-  
compliance.

Reports of accidents to certain ac-  
cidents.  
To award punitive interest on dam-  
ages from date of action instead of date  
of verdict.  
To extend the jurisdiction of justice  
courts.

A special audit act.  
Limitation of hours of labor or 8-hour  
work day on state and municipal work  
and contracts.  
An 8-hour day where employment is  
dangerous to health.

The session adjourned till 2:00 P. M.  
Reconvened at 2:00 P. M. T. J. Mc-  
Keligue in the chair.

In addition to those present in the  
morning session were:  
Victor J. Berger for the Trades Coun-  
cil of Milwaukee; Aug. Wendler, Chas.  
Wintermiltz and Chas. Zerny for the  
Bakers' Union of Milwaukee; Henry  
Zatlow for the Barbers' union of Mil-  
waukee; and John Wickert for the As-  
sociation of Stationary Engineers of  
Milwaukee.

The discussion of labor legislation was  
resumed and subjects as follows con-  
sidered:

A ten hour day for employees in  
bakeries.  
Limiting the hours for railway em-  
ployees.

Legislation against loan sharks.  
Creating municipal loan offices.  
Employers to pay attorney fees in  
cases of suits for wages due.

A law to provide that employers must  
serve 3 days' notice on employees in cases  
of discharge from employment.

A 3-hour day for women and young  
persons under the age of 18 years.

Increase of factory inspectors, and  
place them under civil service qualifica-  
tions.

To prohibit children under 14 years to  
pual in bands and orchestras.

To prohibit children under 14 years to  
work in factories during school vacation.  
Constitutional amendment and mem-  
orial to Congress for an old age  
pension.

A new law on bladders and suction de-  
vices.

More sanitary legislation.  
Regulating the advertisements and  
sales of patent medicines and other  
medical institutes.

A law prohibiting employers to ac-  
cuse employees under false pretenses.  
Trial by jury in cases of a violation  
of injunctions.

Referendum vote in city and county  
affairs.

A law to prohibit Sunday closing of  
barber shops.

A bill to license stationary engineers  
was on motion referred to the E. B.  
Free text books for public schools.

Moved that all suggestions by Mr.  
Thiel be embodied into bills. Motion  
withdrawn.

The session adjourned till Monday,  
9:30 A. M., at 318 State St., Milwaukee.  
Reconvened Jan. 9th, 10:00 A. M., at  
318 State St., T. J. McKeligue in the  
chair.

The legislation discussed the previous  
day was carefully considered and four-  
teen of the measures selected to be  
presented to the legislature. Several of  
the measures were referred to the sec-  
retary-treasurer to be taken up with the  
Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Erickson.

In the matter of the request of the  
State Engineers' association to support  
a bill to classify and license engineers,  
it was on motion decided that the local  
quorum should, before consenting to  
such request, ascertain the position of  
the various unions of engineers affiliated  
with the State Federation in the pre-  
mises.

Legislation to secure a shorter work-  
day for Paper Mill workers in the Fox  
River Valley will receive the support of  
the Federation.  
Weber and Welch were instructed to  
address a meeting, to organize a Wo-  
men's Labor League in Milwaukee Jan.  
20th.

The meeting adjourned subject to the  
call of the secretary.

In the afternoon four of the E. B.  
members attended a meeting with  
friends and sympathizers of the wage-  
workers, on labor legislation, at the Y.  
M. C. A. Hall.

Fred. Brockhausen, Secy.

## REFERENDUM ON NATIONAL COM- MITTEEMAN.

According to the new national consti-  
tution, which provides for additional  
members of the National Committee in  
states having large membership, Wis-  
consin is entitled to an additional Na-  
tional Committeeman, besides Comrade  
Victor L. Berger, who was elected a year  
ago for a term of two years.

Nominations for the additional Na-  
tional Committeeman are now in order.  
Each branch should make nominations  
and send them in to the State Secretary  
within three weeks from the time when  
the referendum was called for, that is,  
by Jan. 31.

E. H. Thomas, State Secretary.

## STATE OF WISCONSIN. - Milwaukee County. - County Court. - In Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Frank G.  
Heilrich, Deceased.  
Letters of administration on the Estate  
of Frank G. Heilrich, late of the City and  
County of Milwaukee, deceased, having  
been duly granted to John Heilrich by this  
Court.

It is ORDERED, That the time from the  
date hereof until and including the first  
Tuesday of July, 1905, be and the same  
is hereby fixed as the time within  
which all creditors of the said Frank G.  
Heilrich, deceased, must present their claims  
for examination and allowance.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That all claims  
demanded of all persons against the  
said Frank G. Heilrich, deceased, be ex-  
amined and adjusted before this Court, at  
Circuit Court Room, in the Court House, in the  
City of Milwaukee, said County, at the  
regular term thereof appointed to be held  
on the first Tuesday of September, 1905,  
and all credits are hereby notified thereof.

It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of  
the time and place of said examination  
as aforesaid, and of the time above limited  
for said creditors to present their claims,  
and demand, be given by publishing a  
copy of this order and notice, for four  
consecutive weeks, ending on each week,  
in the "Social Democratic Herald," a newspaper  
published in the County of Milwaukee, the  
first publication to be within fifteen days  
from the date hereof.

Dated this 17th day of December 1904.

PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.

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THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT.  
THE FINEST QUALITY.  
THE LOWEST PRICES.

August H. Stecher  
...JEWELER...  
Corner Third & State Streets.

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many need a reliable watch.  
Avoid this by consulting at once  
with a specialist.

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Set of Teeth \$5.00  
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Commencing Matinee Sunday 2:30  
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The Stupendous Production  
**THE WHITE TIGRESS OF JAPAN**  
A Realistic Romance of Russo-Japanese  
Intrigue Founded on Facts  
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War Breath in Every Act.  
A Marvel of Interest.  
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CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.  
Melba Every Day 2 to 5. Nights 8 to 11.  
A RESORT FOR LADIES, CHILDREN  
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MOTION PICTURES.  
Admission 10 cts. Including Seat.  
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BEST SHOW IN THE CITY.  
MATINEE DAILY.  
Evening Performances 8 & 9:30 o'clock.  
ADMISSION TEN CENTS.  
FINEST 10c THEATER IN AMERICA.

In COUNTY COURT FOR MILWAUKEE COUNTY.  
In the matter of the Probate of the  
Will of Henry Doerr, deceased.  
On reading and filing the petition of  
August Doerr, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin,  
representing among other things that Henry  
Doerr, late of Milwaukee, Milwaukee  
County, Wisconsin, died intestate on the  
7th day of September, 1903, and that an  
estate of inheritance in certain real estate  
in this state described in said petition, and  
that he left no personal property which  
would be subject to the payment of the  
debts of the estate, and that no administration  
of his estate has been had, and praying for  
the judgment of the court finding and  
determining who are all the heirs of said  
Henry Doerr, deceased, and their respective  
rights and interests in said real estate,  
it is ORDERED, That said petition be  
heard at a regular term of this court to be  
held at the Courthouse, in the city of Mil-  
waukee, within and for said county, on the  
first Tuesday, being the 7th day of March,  
1904, at 9 o'clock of the forenoon.  
It is FURTHER ORDERED, That notice of  
the time and place of such hearing be given  
by publishing said notice at least three  
successive weeks before said day, in the  
"Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper  
published at Milwaukee, in said county,  
and that such notice be served personally  
on Marie Doerr, Amanda Doerr and August  
Doerr, at least twenty days before such  
hearing.  
Dated Milwaukee, January 11th, 1904.  
By the Court,  
PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.

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If you contemplate going abroad,  
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carrying money is by a Letter of  
Credit or Travelers' Checks.  
We can get you out satisfactorily.  
5 PER CENT. INTEREST  
on Savings Accounts.  
**THE GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK**  
at the Cor. of West Water and Wells Sts.

# "EMINENTLY RESPECTABLE" THIEVES!

How the Sherburn Bryant Estate Became the Plunder of Tax-Title  
Sharks, "Leading Citizens," and Crooked Lawyers.—A  
Solvent Estate Deliberately Made Insolvent!  
ADMINISTRATOR OSCAR PIERCE USES NINETY-ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO CLEAR AN ESTATE  
INDEBTEDNESS OF FIFTY-FOUR THOUSAND, AND THEN LEAVES IT IN DEBT!  
Under the Shadow of the Courts he Criminally Disregards the Law.  
WEALTHY CONTRACTOR FORCED TO AN ASYLUM AND  
HIS ESTATE DISSIPATED BY CONSPIRATORS.

Readers of the Herald will re-  
member that we have already shown  
that the new "reform" Register of  
Deeds of Milwaukee county has no  
appreciation of the dignity or the  
responsibility of his office, having  
used it as a place to reward political  
healers with "jobs" and—having  
placed the proprietor of a stall  
saloon in the responsible position of  
custodian of the priceless documents  
and records on file in the vaults of  
the office. But that all this is a  
change for the worse, we are not  
ready to say. The retiring register  
of deeds is Oscar H. Pierce. The  
present register, Otto Seidl, was put  
in office by the Half-Breed Republi-  
cans. Pierce was put in office by the  
Stalwart faction of the same party.  
We have said that none of the capi-  
talistic parties or factions can be  
trusted. So let us look into the  
character of Mr. Pierce, in order to  
see what sort of a man the county  
has gotten rid of.  
This brings us to a consideration  
of the administration of the Sher-  
burn Bryant estate, one of the most  
scandalous records to be found in  
the history of Milwaukee county  
"legal" rascalities. Oscar Pierce was  
the administrator of the Sherburn  
Bryant estate. Through him it was  
plucked to the bone.  
Sherburn Bryant was a commanding  
figure in Milwaukee a dozen and  
a half years ago. He was an old  
resident, a solid business man, had  
built some of the largest buildings  
in the city, lived in a palatial resi-  
dence on Grand avenue, with a  
stable full of sleek horses and an  
assortment of vehicles from a  
theater coach to a phaeton—his  
word was as good as his bond, he  
was trusted and he liked to trust  
others. Sherburn Bryant built the  
big C. M. & St. P. passenger station  
fronting on the Fourth ward park,  
also the Canal street Union Depot  
of the C. M. & St. P. and other big  
roads in Chicago. He died under  
tragic circumstances, in February,  
1895. From that time to this his  
estate has been dissipated by vampir-  
ism and conspiracy and last week  
the end was foreshadowed when the  
daily papers announced that the two  
large residences at 317 and 321  
Juneau avenue, which Mr. Bryant  
had owned since 1862, and which  
Ephraim Mariner tried time and  
again to get him to set a price on,  
were to be disposed of at foreclosure  
sale. The sale comes on January  
31, and those who have been watch-

ing the case say that there is no  
doubt that the property will pass in-  
to the itching hands of Mariner. The  
story of how this gilt edge property  
has been systematically forced on-  
ward to this end makes sensational  
reading.  
"Eminently Respectable" Rascals.  
When Sherburn Bryant died he  
was surrounded by conspirators who  
had already laid the foundations  
for their game of rapacity and be-  
trayal of trust. It was the game that  
has made so many dishonest men  
rich and therefore "eminently re-  
spectable" citizens. Scarcely a big  
fortune in Milwaukee but has sev-  
eral rotten foundation stones, scar-  
cely one that has not at the start  
found economic advantage in the  
plundering—"legally" of course—  
of widows, orphans, estates and less  
shrewd fellow citizens. The rascality  
in the Bryant estate was not at all  
exceptional, therefore. Such things  
are common under the capi-  
talistic system. In fact, they are in-  
evitable.  
Mr. Bryant had a bookkeeper  
named Vinson, who afterwards be-  
came his son-in-law. Vinson had  
an intimate knowledge of Bryant's  
business affairs. So had Oscar  
Pierce, who was associated with Mr.  
Bryant in numerous business deals.  
Pierce and Vinson became close  
friends.  
In 1892 Mr. Bryant began to fail  
in health. He was inveigled into the  
Wauwatosa Sanitarium "for a rest."  
He left a palatial residence to go to  
a little room in a semi-asylum to  
rest! Mr. Bryant had always ex-  
pressed a horror of hospitals and  
asylums. Once at Wauwatosa he re-  
alized that he was under restraint,  
although he had not been committed  
there by law. His family was kept  
away from him as much as possible,  
but Vinson was a frequent caller.  
Mr. Bryant had a strong dislike for  
milk. A daughter got to his room by  
stealth one day and found the at-  
tendants forcing bread and milk  
down his protesting throat. He did  
not improve. A year and a half later  
he was taken to the Mendota asylum  
at Madison where he kept getting  
worse. Oscar Pierce was to be his  
guardian and to look after his es-  
tate, but before the proceedings were  
completed, Mr. Bryant was brought  
home, and shortly afterward died,  
on Feb. 22, 1895. Pierce was then  
made administrator of the estate.  
The Conspiracy Under Way!  
Prior to this, however, the wife  
of the contractor had been prevailed  
on by Pierce and Vinson to sell the  
Grand avenue residence, so as to  
take up some debts which the estate  
rested under, and it was bought  
by Atty. H. J. Killilea, who  
still owns it. The price was \$25,000.  
Mr. Bryant left life insurance of  
\$17,000. When he died there was  
\$5,000 on deposit in the First Na-  
tional Bank. The estate yielded an  
income of something over \$4,000 a  
year. Thus the administrator had  
fully \$47,000 in cash to start off  
with. There was a palpably crooked  
transaction relative to Mr. Bryant's  
holdings in the Northwestern Straw  
Works, but we pass it now for lack  
of space.  
At the time of Mr. Bryant's  
death, or shortly after, Mr. Pierce  
had told the widow, and two of her  
daughters, Mrs. Wheeler and Mrs.  
Chapman (Ethelyn Bryant Chap-  
man), that the estate had an in-  
debtedness of something over \$40,000.  
On the witness stand, in 1898, Mr.  
Pierce testified that when Mr.  
Bryant died he owed just  
\$54,000. Now with the price of the  
homestead, the insurance and the  
money in the bank, Pierce had prac-  
tically enough to immediately pay  
off this indebtedness. But that was  
not part of the game. Accord-  
ing to his own admission under  
oath, he used the proceeds of the  
productive property in Milwaukee  
to fix up Chicago real estate, in  
which Mariner and he had an inter-  
est, and to remove incumbrances on  
property, some of which was after-  
ward allowed to be sold by the  
sheriff for the taxes. He neglected  
to make any accounting to the court  
as required by law, kept the heirs  
(except his crony, Vinson) in the  
dark as to his operations and his real  
estate transactions, and did various  
accommodating things with the estate  
property for Ephraim Mariner, who  
had his weather eye open for the  
property when the estate was forced  
into distress.  
Please bear in mind also as you  
read on that one of the principal  
creditors of the estate was Ephraim  
Mariner.  
Illegal Operations Outside the State.  
And these Chicago transactions  
were carried on without inventory-  
ing the holdings or by authority of  
the probate court there. It was done  
without right, being outside of the  
state. After Pierce had exhausted

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\$400.00  
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**BIG CARNIVAL**

\$400.00  
Prices

And DOUBLE PRIZE MASK-BALL  
GIVEN BY  
**Milwaukee Bierbrauer Arbeiter Unterstutzungs-Verein**  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21st, 1905  
AT THE  
**EXPOSITION AND WEST SIDE TURN HALL.**  
TICKETS 25c A PERSON: AT THE DOOR 50c. Tickets only good for one of the halls.  
CONTESTANTS FOR PRIZES MUST BE ON THE FLOOR AT 9 P. M.  
Prizes will be on exhibitions at A. Stecher, Third & State St. Music by MAYR'S MILITARY BAND.

**ALHAMBRA**  
WEEK STARTING SUNDAY MATINEE, January 15.  
Melville B. Raymond's Musical and Travesty Company  
Presenting.  
**THE SEMINARY GIRL**  
A Comedy with Music. 75 People. Mostly Maidens.  
The Most Delicious and Expensively Equipped At-  
traction of the Current Season.  
Next Attr.—BILLY E. VAN and 60 Others in "THE ERRAND BOY"

A NEW  
THING  
A GOOD  
THING  
DON'T DO  
A THING  
But See It

A  
\$1.50  
SHOW  
AT  
OUR  
PRICES

Gavotte in "The Seminary Girl" at the Alhambra Theater.

cept the bulky stenographic report of  
the Pierce examination. But her lawyer  
maneuvered so as to get it into the case,  
to at least establish its existence.  
Judge Tarrant Suspicious.  
There was something in the case that  
attracted the judge's attention, although  
no busy judge can delve deep into mat-  
ters that are not squarely before him.  
But he said:  
"A thing I cannot understand, is this:  
How did Mrs. Chapman happen to be  
given a quarter of the estate and over  
a half of the mortgage?"  
Pierce nervously explained that the  
property's income had been taken into  
consideration. Such mockery, its ear-  
ning capacity, Judge Tarrant looked  
puzzled, but the incident passed. Two  
lawyers were overheard in the corridor  
later saying, the one to the other: "That  
was a fine way to load down a little  
woman who had no resources—some-  
thing wrong there somewhere." Right  
they were!  
And as the property goes to sheriff's  
sale the last day of this month. Every  
effort of Mrs. Chapman to get a buyer  
has been mysteriously headed off. In-  
terests are so interwoven that men of  
means, otherwise well disposed, feel  
they cannot afford to mix into the game  
where the System is at work. The up-  
shot is that the bidders will be few and  
that the successful one will be bidding  
for a man in the background, and that  
the price secured will be about the price  
of the mortgage, and the game to wreck  
a plucky little woman will have reached  
its successful end.  
This, then, is the story of the wreck  
of a once big estate in Milwaukee, a  
piece of wrecking that has been going on  
systematically for years under the eyes  
of the courts and the daily press. It is  
but one case of many. It is typical.  
What protection is the Probate court  
you ask. We give it up. We have given  
the facts. You must form your own  
conclusions.  
In the north show-window of Archie  
Tegtmeyer, the Jeweler, on Grove and  
National ave., our readers will find on  
exhibition a large and beautiful vase,  
donated by him as one of the many  
merchandise prizes for the Social Demo-  
cratic carnival.  
**THE THEATER.**  
**ALHAMBRA THEATER.**  
"The Seminary Girl," that brilliant  
musical travesty which comes to the  
Alhambra next week, has won the great  
est favor with theatergoers, who admire  
clean, wholesome comedy, a well-plot-  
ted, an evenly balanced company, dainti-  
ness, sentiment, handsome costumes and  
scenic effects, and a chorus which not  
only has beauty of a physical kind, but  
of voice, is unique in one respect—it has  
two "catch lines." The librettist who  
evolves a line which hits the public  
sense of humor, considers himself for-  
tunate as it means much cash to all  
interested in the financial part of the  
production.  
**STAR THEATER.**  
Next week's attraction at the Star  
Theater is the Tiger Lilies Company,  
which has already established itself as  
a strong favorite at this theater and  
which begins its engagement Sunday

**ALL WINTER GOODS**  
MARKED DOWN  
Prices Slashed  
Regardless of Cost.

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**House Furnishing Goods**  
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